PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

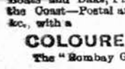
No 54,700.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY—TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th April	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9608
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augh	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-20 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

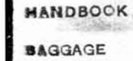
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
C. City of Karachi	...	Apl. 25	May 13	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	May 20	...	June 9
C. City of Glasgow	...	...	June 24	July 10
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 19	...	...
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 2	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	
B. Merton Hall	...	...	...	Augt. 2
E. C. City of Benares	June 26	July 23	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	...	...	Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Septr. 25	...	...	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 11	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	...
E. C. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 13
E. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov. 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
E. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
E. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	...
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

2.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to
Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Burmeister	29th April.
KAISER	2,900	Fohlenz	10th May.
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Muhlhauer	21st May

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th April, 1908.

Messrs. B. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those paying RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, KEYMER LONDON. TELEGRAMS: LONDON.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon 26th Apr.	11 a.m.	P D & O*
KASARA	1,195	Thur 22nd Apr.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	1,171	Fri. 23rd Apr.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer,

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S.S. AFRICA," 2,030 tons, 24th Apr. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)
S.S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about 1st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
19th April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May 1909,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnes	7th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,588	X	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnes	23rd Apl. 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTA	6,378	Barillon	21st May "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOSSUTH	5,433	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,943	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,760	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
VORWARTS	5,990	B. Belmar	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

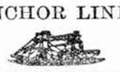
Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	27th April 1909,

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	29th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	29th May, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CARCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	17th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	732
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Ramsgate	Medan, Deli (Branch)	Foochow
Bombay,	Matrs).	Saigon,
Karachi,	Singapore,	Shanghai.
Calcutta,	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras,	Bangkok,	Hankow.
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya,	Kobe,
Penang,	Manilla,	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak),	Hongkong,	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—12-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong;	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGES, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager.*

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 14,00,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Anping-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Moukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Wuchiaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Nanchwang	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE— *Manager*
Albert Buildings,
GEORGE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DEROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DEROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.),

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	ILOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or beyond which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH GROTT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Sahadur Sowlai Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
39 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are altered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 or cash in advance, including delivery.

JEWELLED PENDANTS
SET WITH
DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES,
OLIVINES, TOURMALINE,
AMETHYSTS, TOPAZ,
TURQUOISE, OPAL,
PEARLS, &c.

We have in Stock Various Combinations of these Precious and Semi-precious Stones in pendant form which affords a Selection unsurpassed in the East. The prevailing fashions of the day in their most Select form.

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We have a large Selection of Gold and Platinum Necklets to Suit any pendant; at prices ranging from Rs. 17.

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REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
LA FLOR DE NERALDO.

		Weight per cent. Per box. lb.	oz.	Rs.	a.
Admirals... ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	13	17	8
Prince de Monaco.	„ 50 ...	1	8½	25	0
Bouquets ...	„ 25 ...	1	5	16	0
Bouquet Elegantes	„ 25 ...	1	5	10	0
Regalia Metropole	„ 50 ...	1	8½	17	8
LA FLOR DE HENRY CLAY.					
Regalia de la Reina.	In boxes of 25 ...	1	8	13	12
Regalia Preciosa Extra Fina	„ 25 ...	1	5	13	12
Regentes ...	„ 25 ...	1	14	13	0
Britanica Chica...	„ 50 ...	1	7½	23	0
Dalias	„ 50 ...	1	1	15	0
BOCK.					
Plaisir Imperial...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	12	16	0
Favorcidos ...	„ 50 ...	1	2½	15	0
Perfectos Extra...	„ 25 ...	1	11	17	8
LA CORONA.					
Bayaderas ...	In boxes of 50 ...	1	5	15	0
Puritanos Extra Fina	„ 50 ...	1	5½	17	12
Austriacos ...	„ 25 ...	2	1	17	8
LA INTIMIDAD.					
Rosas Extra Fina	In boxes of 50 ...	1	6½	12	0
Claveles	„ 50 ...	1	5	14	0
A. DE VILLAR Y. VILLAR.					
Alicantes ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	9	15	0
Regalia de la Reina	„ 25 ...	1	4	11	0
Non plus Ultra...	„ 50 ...	1	8½	35	0
Arturos ...	„ 25 ...	1	12	17	8
Deleites ...	„ 25 ...	1	1	12	0
Especials ...	„ 50 ...	1	8½	15	0
LA ROSA AROMATICA.			×	×	
Aromaticos ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	1	7	8
Regalia Corona ...	„ 50 ...	1	5	11	0

DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS.

La Lista Regalia Elegante ...	per box of 50 ...	Rs.	2	12
Cherry Brandy, very popular ...	„ 50 ...	„	3	0
Natural Principes Bouquets ...	„ 50 ...	„	3	4
Rarezas	„ 50 ...	„	3	8
La Fortuna, Diplomaticos ...	„ 50 ...	„	4	0
La Bolsa, Imperiales	„ 50 ...	„	5	0
Las Hermanas Mexican	„ 50 ...	„	5	4
Mi Bella, Delicious Smoke ...	„ 50 ...	„	5	8
La Flor De Medana, Dainties ...	„ 50 ...	„	6	0
El Sol, Imperiales	„ 25 ...	„	4	0
La Bolsa Superiores	„ 25 ...	„	4	8
Primissima, Esceptionales ...	„ 50 ...	„	7	0

EL ALICANTO.
Extra Flor Fina.

In square boxes of 50... ... ... per box ... Rs. 6 0
The above are packed in cedar wood inside, and Vacuum tin outside, in fine condition.

CIGARS MADE IN BREMEN.

Dona Anna with Gold foil	per box of 50 ...	Rs.	12	0
Vera, Flor Fina „	„ 25 ...	„	6	8
Flor de Alma, Silver foil	„ 25 ...	„	4	0

Liberal discount is allowed to Messes and Clubs, and on orders for 500 and upwards.

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Cigar Merchants, 20, Esplanade Road.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at Death. Whole Life Premiums	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	45 8	26 6	20 7	64 5	47 8	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	29 4	23 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	26 0	65 10	49 0	8 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	30 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	144 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	0
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
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THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home R

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "SOCOTRA," from MIDDLESBOROUGH and ANTWERP, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "FRANZ FERDINAND," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

FOR SALE.

A S a going concern ONE PRESS FACTORY, of 400 lbs. capacity, newly built throughout last year, situated upcountry close to Railway Station in a rising Cotton District, free from all competition.

For farther particulars apply to Box No. 1537, care of this Paper.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED by the 30th April 1909, for admission to the Central Police Training School at Nasik, in accordance with the conditions published on pages 548-52 Part I, of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 16th April, 1908.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector-General of Police.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 14th day of June, 1909, for the SUPPLY of two 50 Horse-power ELECTRIC MOTORS and GEAR.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 425 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. M.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 19TH APRIL, 1909.

KARACHI IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

CONTRACTORS willing to Tender Rates for reclaiming the area to the North of the Queen's Road can obtain a copy of the Specification and see the Plans at the Office of the Undersigned.

2. Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on the 12 proximo.

3. The lowest or any Tender will not be necessarily accepted.

GRAHAM R. LYNN,
Chief Engineer,
Karachi Port Trust.

Chief Engineer's Office,
Manora, 13th April, 1909.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees Five (Rs. 5) per Share, for the nine months ended 31st December, 1908, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1909, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 P.M. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 P.M.) to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day, on production of their Share Certificates.

BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 6th April, 1909.

PARSEE FETE :—
GULAM MOHIDIN MASTER
begs to announce that they
will hold a
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
OLD PERSIAN CURIOSITIES, CARPETS AND OLD BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
On the 19th, 20th and 21st APRIL.
ONE VERY VALUABLE CARPET AND BLACKWOOD SETTEE
is included in the above. Also a
CHINESE MODEL SILVER TEMPLE AND OLD BRASS WARE.

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?
THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach—

Apply E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
Medical Hall, Benares.
Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

From G. A. Rayneau, Bagha Depot Betteah Champarun :—"I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible ; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind providence, you have successfully brought before the public.

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GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS :—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid. Post No. 9.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted for particulars apply to No. 1551, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SIRHIND OPEN BOXING TOURNAMENT
will be held in the
TOWN HALL, SIMLA.

COMMENCING ON THE 7TH JUNE.
Full particulars will be published immediately.
J. M. WRATISLAW, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

APRIL 21ST | LOCATION THE MAIDAN. OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE SCHOOL. | APRIL 21ST

TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY.
TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 TO 8-30 AND 9-30 TO 11 P.M.

5000 FEET OF PICTURES	PRESENTED AT EACH SHOW.	5000 FEET OF PICTURES
MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES.	THE VERY LATEST.	
	THE MOST FASCINATING.	
MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES.	THE MOST DRAMATIC.	
	THE MOST PATHETIC.	
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MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES.	THE MOST HISTORIC.	
	THE MOST INTERESTING.	
MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES.	THE MOST THRILLING.	
	THE MOST NATURAL.	
	THE MOST WONDERFUL OF ALL.	

STARS OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE.
THE
BURNS v SQUIRES FIGHT
FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD
AND
RUPEES SIXTY THOUSAND.

A THRILLING WAR STORY,
THE GIRL DESPATCH BEARER, AN INCIDENT DURING THE CUBAN WAR.
THOUSANDS OF FEET OF OTHER SUBJECTS.

MATCHLESS IN CONCEPTION AND BRILLIANCY.
PRICES AS USUAL. PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
AND
MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.
PRICES AS USUAL.

FANCY FETE
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

LAST DAY! LAST DAY!! LAST DAY!!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL,
THE CRYSTAL PALACE OF BOMBAY.

GRAND
NAVAL CONCERT,
THE BRITISH NAVY!
THE BRITISH NAVY!

By kind permission of Capt. E. La T. LEATHAM and Officers, the Sailors of H. M. S. "Proserpine" will give a grand sketch "Jack Tar When at Ease."

Have you seen the Sailors' Horn-Pipe Dance as Jack does it ?
NO! NO! NO!
Come and see it on TUESDAY, the 20th instant. You will NEVER REGRET IT.

SEE THE BOYS Cake-Walking, Singing, Dancing and Playing the Violin, Mandoline and Guitar.

MASSED BANDS,
AND
DANCES.

"NOTE."—THE LAST DAY for COUPON HOLDERS.
Reduced Admission fee, 8 annas, also this day.

EXTRA DAY!
EXTRA DAY!!
WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT,
"COME AND HEAR
THE LITTLE VOLUNTEERS PLAY."
MASSED 10 BANDS.

1. Gloster Regiment.
2. 110th Light Infty.
3. 116th Mahratta Infty.
4. 123rd Outram's Rifles.
5. G. I. P.
6. B. B. & C. I.
7. Drums and Fifes
8. Bugle Band.
9. Pipe Band.
10. B. C. Vol : St. Mary's College.

ADMISSION TO FETE, Re 1.
"NOTE".—COUPONS ARE NOT available for THIS DAY.
Sailors and Soldiers in uniform half price.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from Fever ?—If so, send to Phillips and Co., for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA, Re. 1 per bottle. The only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratan Geary. Rs. 8 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus succeeding labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Specially Picked Class Coorsee and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 31, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guarantees. By L. P Pandit Rs 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

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MAHABLESHVAR.—VICTORIA HOTEL in REAY VILLA and Murphy Cottage exclusively for Europeans. Excellent cuisine and position. Charges moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED from TODAY, and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 19A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED.—AN experienced qualified MIDWIFE and NURSE for the Civil Hospital at Murud-Janjira, on a monthly salary of Rs. 40, with free Quarters. Apply with testimonials to the DEWAN OF JANJIRA.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE GOOD POULTRY. Furnish particulars early, with prices, etc Box No. 1560 care of "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR PACKING
Cotton Wool &c

EDWIN MILLS & Co
MANCHESTER, England.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.
When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons. is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0 ; per pint. Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

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BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
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Mr. P. G. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by its reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen boxes of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Homely Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR :
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

NOTICE.

MESS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to 'Braswood,' 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E. will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office*

DEWICK CANJEE & Co., Canada Rd. E. Good Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Established Since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c., &

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
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CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

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NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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SECOND EDITION.

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2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

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Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the highest Quality only.
FORD
428 MILL.
A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.
To be obtained of all Stationers.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

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FOR SALE.

BUNGLOW, known as RAMACHANDRA HALL, with Stables, Out-houses, Garden, and 8 CHAWLS near it, near Tardeo Bridge, Arthur Road. Total area 10,478 Sq. Yards. Estimated price Rs. 150,000. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned, in the said Bunglow.

K. M. PHATAK,
Member, Court of Wards, Gwalior Darbar,
In charge of the Estate.
Ramachandra Hall, 18th April, 1909.

FOR SALE.

MYRABOLAMS :—(T. Belerica 35 maunds, T. Chabula 20 1-4 maunds) and Semi Corpus Ana Cardimn 21 maunds. For Samples and Rates apply to—

C. M. ISMAIL,
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Thapal Estate, Saharanpur District, (U.P.)

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CLERK for the C. J. OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL. Graduate preferred. Pay Rs. 30. Apply by letter to

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Connaught House,
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RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO BE LET.—At Varsowa, via Andheri, an UPPER SLOREYED FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with Six large Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms, 2 large Halls and one large Dining Room with verandah all round, with Out Houses, Kitchen, Stabling, etc., with large garden and compound open to sea shore. For further Particulars apply to Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., 17, Bank Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.

LARGER portion of an Excellent FLAT, very centrally situated, within easy reach of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Green's Restaurant and Woodhouse Bridge. Tiled flooring throughout. Fitted with Electric lights and fans and modern sanitary arrangements. Large bright rooms and Servants' quarters. Kitchen fitted with English stove. Rs. 140 per mensem. Apply early to Box No. 1435, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.

FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses, etc., with compound back and front. Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 130 Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

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CAST IRON POSTS for Street Lamps, Circular Glass Lanterns with Copper Tops, Gas Pipes, in different sizes in large quantity, Cast Iron Weights, Window Shutters, Tanks, Iron Gates, Copper Ball Cocks, Chisels, etc., etc., for numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned Stores TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1909, at 4 P.M. Standard time, situated in the Compound of St. George's Hospital, Fort, behind Victoria Terminus Station.

The condition of Sale that 75 per cent. deposit to be paid on the Sale day, and the balance to be paid on the next day.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the Sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE, & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mixture as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can consistently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 2, 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Chance, Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-8
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-6
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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In the Native Languages, double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [19TH APRIL, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Cases Sovs.....	Rs. 3,150	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	2,412		
Silver Dollars..	1,659		
Rupees	2,190		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 16th April, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	23	27,878
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	40	49,437

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent, „ 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th Jan.

Money :—
The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is Rs. 1 lac up.

Exchange :—
The market opened steady and 1s. 3 15-16d. for telegraphic and demand Bank bills was available at most Banks but there has been very little enquiry for remittance either for ready or forward delivery. Credits are scarce but there are no buyers under 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight, but it is said that a fair amount of private wire has been placed at 1s. 3 31-32d. Far Eastern rates keep steady to firm.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	120
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	173

Government Paper :—
The Market opened steady at 93 3-4 for cash and settlement. There has been a better feeling in the Bazaar and quotations have improved to 93 13-16 at which there are small buyers at the close. Calcutta Market is advised as 93 3 4 for ready and a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93 12
1st Settlement	„	93 13

Bullion :—
On Saturday the price of Bar silver in London advanced 3-16 to 23 5-8 for ready and for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-4 higher at 51 1-8. Locally the market has been steady at 60 1-2 ex-duty and is a little firmer at the close. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement —	60	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market opened firmer and prices for most descriptsons were about Rs. 2 higher. Settlements of May contracts have been made, exporters being sellers. In the afterhoon rates were again easier and close as under, rather irregular.

Mills continue to be the best buyers of ready cotton though Japan shippers are so at in the market. For Europe there is little enquiry. A fair business was reported at Colaba this afternoon, sales reaching about 61,000 bales. Prices were firm.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	253-4	May.
Good M. G. Broach	253	March/1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	247-8	May
Fine M. G. Damanganm-Pulgaon ...	242-8	„
Fine M. G. Khasganm-Akola ...	237	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	237	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	231	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	228-7	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	231-2	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	[236/7	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... '	190	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns	237	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	25 3/4	„

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 Bales.
Total Imports ... ... 3,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.
5 43	5 43	5 47	5 50
+03	+03	+03	+03

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5 47	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41
+04	+04	+04	+04	+04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is firm with a good demand, and prices are higher.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 15	0 T. T.
April-May ... — ...	„	8 5	P. T.

RAPESEED :—
Prices are almost unchanged and the market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	6 14	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore...	„	7 7	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...	„	7 10	6 B. T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi ...	„	7 10	0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
There is very little doing in this market. Prices are steady as under :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	44	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	„	53	8 0
Black Kutni	„	38	0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	30	0 0
Apl.-May	„	6	3 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.			

Poppyseed :—
April-May ... ... Rs. 9 12 0 R. T.
Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 0 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

WHEAT—
The market is firm with a large business doing at and about the following rates :—

White Delhi, Apl-May	Rs.	6	4	6 R.T.
White Pussi, 85 per cent Apl.-May		6	8	0 „
Soft Red Ready ... —	„	43	0	0 per candy

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,467½
India	75

Mills :—

Crescents	1'5
David	440
Kohinoor	742½
Manockji Petit	3,205
Phoenix	993

Presses :—

Indian Cotton Co	125
New Mofussil	670

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Burmah Trading ...	432½
The Bombay E. S. & T. Co., Ltd.	
Ordinary	115
„ „ Preference	150
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	340
Central India Mining	295 X. D.
Colaba Land and Mill	1,070
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	15
Telephone Co.	33
Troscher and Co	635

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	595
Tapti-Valley	481½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	7,337	bales.
Wheat	31,318	cwts.
Linseed	16,411	„
Rapeseed	9,464	„
Gingellyseed	1,210	„
Poppyseed... ...	4,516	„
Groundnuts	483	„
Castorseed...	14,771	„
Rice	19,284	„
Myrabollams	2,389	„
Cottonseed	21,473	„
Mowrasseed...	Nil	„
Gram	3,104	„
Joowar	8,542	„
Maize	75	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 17th April 1909, as compared with the statement of 8th April 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 8. Rs.	Apr. 17 Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	46,65,366	38,85,796
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,25,64,854	80,88,848
Other Deposits ...	7,50,64,363	7,71,09,269
Post Bills ...	15,602	19,602
Sundries ...	21,42,234	22,51,154
Rs....	10,98,87,058	11,14,54,669
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,56,92,716	1,56,92,893
Other authorised Securities.	14,46,801	13,71,421
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,97,72,320	1,98,49,866
Loans do. do.	2,61,73,310	2,78,61,289
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,88,33,769	1,86,78,903
Dead Stock ...	3,08,991	3,08,991
Stamps ...	5,913	5,778
Bullion on Govt. and other	14,59,884	14,43,118
Balances with other Banks.	6,17,102	5,38,647
Sundries ...	3,24,199	3,43,934
Cash ...	2,52,52,153	2,53,62,184
	10,98,87,058	11,14,54,669

BROACH COTTON SALE AT DHARWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will perhaps remember a sale similar to above was organized by the Agricultural Department last year, when about 40 nagas of Broach cotton grown in Dharwar district were put to auction. The prices realised were so satisfactory that this year a great demand for seed occurred. Over 15,000 lbs. was sold from the Government farm. The season has been unfavourable, especially in some villages, for both Kumpta and Broach. In spite of this it is estimated that about 350 nagas of Broach cotton (one naga equal to 1344 lbs. seed cotton) will be put up to auction.

Besides organizing the collection of the cotton, the Department has this year introduced a new feature, viz, "the grading of the cotton." Fairly large samples have been taken from each bale and ginned separately, thus classing the cotton according to ginning percentages. In this way several classes are formed, each varying by 1 per cent., and it is thus hoped to secure fair prices for cultivators and also to facilitate judging by buyers. There will thus be several lots, the highest being 36 per cent.

The auction will be held on April 25th between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. in the compound of Broach Cotton Depot, near Haveri Peth, Dharwar. The cotton-merchants are cordially invited to be present at the sale, personally or through a representative, and thus help the Agricultural Department to consolidate the good effect produced last year.—Yours, etc.

(Sd.) W. ROBERTS,
Ag. Deputy Director of Agriculture, B. P.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The following is the report from the Half-year ended 1st December, 1908 :—

The Gross Profits of the Bank for the past Half-year, including yen 1,113,505.35 brought forward from last account, amount to yen 10,793,765.62, of which yen 7,317,988,72 have been dedusted for Interests, Taxes, Current Expenses, Rebate on Bills Current, Bad and Doubtful Debts, Bonus for Officers and Clerks, &c., leaving a balance of yen 2,981,676.90 for appropriation.

Owing to the continued depreciation in the price of Silver towards the end of the last Half year, the Directors have decided to adjust the rate of the Silver Fund held in China by writing off the balance of the Silver Depreciation Fund.

The Directors now propose that yen 400,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent., per annum, which will absorb yen 1,440,000.00.

The Balance, yen 1,141,676.90, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

Bengal Opium sale proceeds in April 1909, and Malwa Opium pass duty in, and to end of March 1909, compared with the estimates.

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
In April 1909.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	4,860,000	41,97,875	.....	6,62,125
In March 1909.				
Bombay	10,00,000	14,400	.....	9,85,600
Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....

One Sales of Bengal Opium and Twelve months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Budget Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
To end of April 1909.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	4860000	4197875	.....	662125
To end of March 1909.	Revised Estimate			
Bombay	21000000	20981700	.....	18,300
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—150 cwts gum S.Cooverji & Co; 160 bales hemp J N Rapadia and Co; 4 bales silk waste, 6 bales silk kakeon, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales hemp and 1,000 cwts myrabollums G. Madhowji and Co; 520 cwts oil cake, The New Mofusil Co; 48 bales wool, H K M Jaitha.

FOR LONDON.

Jerseymoor s—4,950 cwts myrabollums A. Khimji; 25 baels hemp G. Madhowji & Co; 105 cwts gum, P. Nathooram; 4,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Morea s—68 cwts condiments Merwanji Punjiaji and Sons; 300 cwts nux vomica R Jewandas and Co; 60 cwts fishmaws R D Dhunji and Co; 7 1-2 cwts fishmaws J Mahomed; 11 cwts fishmaws J Rahimtoola; 33 cwts cardamum seed S Bhimji; 48 cwts mother of pearl shell K N Miani; 14 cwts wax S Bhimji; 31 cwts deer horns J M Rahimtools; 1,050 cwts myrabollams A Khimji; 300 cwts kardee seed, 402 cwts niger seed, Baner and Krause; 13 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co; 400 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 110 bales hemp H Govinjee; 7 bales hides H N M and Hsji Essa; 37 bales hides, H O H Moosa; 64 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts turmeric J Ramjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Morea s—4 cases woodwork Ewart Lathan and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Morea s—2,866 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.
Scindia s—6,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 990 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR BOSTON.

Scindia s—200 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—440 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 1,076 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton, B Spinner and Co; 74 bales cotton, 257 bales cotton-waste and fly, W Wolf and Sons; 1,000 cwts poppyseed Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Beehor; 42 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 1,846 cwts rapeseed, N Laloobhoy.

Torington s—483 bales cotton-waste and fly, W Wolf and Sons; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 216 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 509 bales cotton-fly and waste, C Heerji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Netherlee s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 25 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 999 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

Lindenfels s—605 bales cotton, A Maritz and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 64 bales hides, Nizamoodin and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Thistle s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 12,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 700 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, J A Beghic and Co; 200 tons old iron, Phiroze C Sethna; 500 tons old iron, H Tajbhoy; 500 tons old iron, 5,004 cwts rapeseed, 210 cwts dillseed, and 4,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, J Fachere; 5,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts gingellyseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 8,000 cwts teelseed and 5,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 500 tons iron, E Tajbhoy; 20 bales cotton, 15,006 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 8,000 cwts gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR AVONMOUTH.

Muristan s—6,696 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEITH

Torrington s—2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA

Scindia s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

E F Ferdinand s—300 bales twist. E D Sassoon and Co; 2,250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1,150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 527 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

Socotra s—2,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—300 bales twist, M M Essahoy: 1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist, O Bamonjee and Co.

E F Ferdinand s—600 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR KOBE.

E F Ferdinand s—700 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Yeboshi Maru s—157 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 69 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

E Franz Ferdinand s—300 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 10 bales wool, The M B Kaisha.

Yeboshi Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

E Franz Ferdinand s—400 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

The weather was much disturbed yesterday over the whole of India, with the exception of the West of the Peninsular. Thunder-storms were numerous in the Hill districts and adjacent plains of the Punjab and of the United Provinces. Light rain fell in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Assam and Upper Burma; while some heavier falls are reported from Deltaic Bengal and the West Coast of the Bay. The chief amounts recorded are Simla and Ludhiana, one inch; Chakrata, Meerut, Bahraich and Gorakpur, half; Bareilly, one and a half; Darbhanga, Gaya and Chaibassa, quarter; Raipur, half; Calcutta and Burdwan, three quarters; Cocanada one; Masulipatam, three-quarters; Madras, three; and Bhamo and Lashio, quarter.

A disturbance of the type usual in the cold weather has come in from Persia and deep depression lies to-day over North-west India, with its centre over Sind. It is causing heavily overcast skies in Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India and West of the United Provinces, and cold damp easterly winds extend over the greater part of Northern India.

The following are some of the largest deficiencies in yesterday's maximum temperature:—Lahore, 26 degrees; Ludhiana, 31; Patna, 26, Hazaribagh, 20; and Sambhalpur 22.

Forecast.—Rain is probable in Rajputana, Central India, East Punjab, United Provinces and North-east India, and a few local falls may occur in the Peninsular.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th April, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—During a thunder-storm 0·30in. of rain has fallen at Delhi, 0·14in. at Lahore. Skies have cleared in the extreme north; elsewhere they continue moderately to briskly clouded. Humidity has increased slightly but remains below the average at Rawalpindi and Multan. Temperature both maximum and minimum has fallen considerably in the North-East Punjab where the day temperature is 18° to 26° below normal.

The United Provinces.—Cloud has increased in the north-east and skies are now generally moderately clouded. Humidity has increased slightly and is in excess almost everywhere. Temperature both during the day and at night has fallen considerably throughout the district, the deficiency being 15° at Allahabad in the maximum.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared in Rajputana and skies have cleared in Lower Sind while they continue lightly clouded in Upper Sind. The moisture in the air has increased generally and is in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature has fallen in Rajputana and is normal in Sind. Minimum temperature has risen over the whole division, the excess being 9° in Upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Moderate cloud has appeared in Cutch and parts of Kathiawar and skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the whole division. The amount of moisture is generally in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect at Surat during day.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0·47in. of rain in a dust-storm. Skies are moderately to lightly clouded over the whole division. The air has become considerably damper than usual almost everywhere. Maximum has fallen and is in large defect at Raipur and slightly below the average elsewhere. Minimum is normal except for a defect at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded. The average amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal but during night has fallen locally at Mormugao where it is 6° in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased and is below normal at Malegaon while it continues in excess elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Poona.

General Remarks.—Pressure has risen rapidly in the Punjab and United Provinces but has fallen slightly in Lower Sind where it is nearly 1·5th of an inch below normal.

Thunder-storms have given light showers in parts of the Punjab and the Central Provinces. Heavy rain has fallen at Madras (3·39 inches) and light showers on the Coromandel Coast.

A few thunder-storms are likely in the Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FAITH—April 17, at Bombay, the wife of N. W. Faith, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

LAYARD—April 11, at the Hatton Nursing Home, Ceylon, Captain W. T. Layard, Northamptonshire Regiment, son of Major-General Layard, J. P., Bedford, and grand-son of the late General W. T. Layard, Ceylon Rifles, aged 36.

PARKER—March 13, at Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, Frederick Montague Parker, of Penshurst, Peermaad, Travancore, South India, aged 60.

ROBERTS—March 21, at Rangoon, Monica, wife of Captain A. B. Roberts, A. I. Burma Commission.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 11-38m., 11-42a. Low water, 5-4m., 5-29a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Queen's Regt. vs Parsi Pioneers "B" at Gymkhana ground, 13th R. F. A. vs. Cheshire Regiment at Marine Lines. Both matches at 5-30.

Fancy Fete, Oval.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Lecture on the Inscriptions of King Darius, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.)

Maxim : "The man who waits for just the right time to start never gets anywhere."—CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—April 20th, New Moon, 10h. 21·3m. a.m.; April 27th, First Quarter, 2h. 6·2m. p.m.; April 3rd, in Apogee, 4·4h. p.m.; April 19th, in Perigee, 1 9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, April 21.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Native General Library, annual general meeting. Fancy Fete, Oval, extra day. Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School. Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 0-23m., Low water, 5-43m., 6-14a.

Thursday, April 22.—Empire of India Life Assurance Company, 11 Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m. David Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. Standard Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3-15 p.m. Fancy Dress Ball, G. I. P. R. Mechanic's Institute, Parel, 9-30 p.m. Evening party to Sir Jacob and Lady Sassoon, Narayen Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, 9-30 p.m. Lord Reay Lecture, F. D. Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, 5 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 0-22m., 1-8a. Low water 6-23m., 6-58a.

Friday, April 23.—Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 1-2m., 1-53a. Low water, 7-1m., 7-43a.

Saturday, April 24.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 1-42m., 2-39a. Low water, 7-40m., 8-32a.

Sunday, April 25.—2nd Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 2-24m., 3-29a. Low water, 8-21m., 9-31a.

Monday, April 26.—Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 3-11m., 4-29a. Low water, 9-6m., 11-1a.

MISSING.—Jainabai (13) and Krishnabai (12) orphans, have been reported to have disappeared from the All Saints Orphanage, Mazagon, since Sunday.

A NEW ADVOCATE.—Mr. M. M. Narmawalla, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman on Saturday last, and had the honour to be admitted to practice as an Advocate of the High Court of Bombay.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 15 p.m. to-day:—

March ...	Through Bolts and Bars ... Urbach
Overture ...	Zampa ..... Herold
Duet for Cornet and Euphonium ...	Excelsior ..... Balfe
Selection ...	Romeo e Giulietta ..... Gounod
Valse ...	The Red Roses Lehar
Grand Military Tattoo ...	Rogan
Polka ...	Rum Tum Tum Trotere

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Yeboshi Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m., to-morrow, Wednesday. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5-30 p.m. to-day at the new General Post Office Building.—Mails for Lamu, Seychelles, Mombasa, Ibo, Ohindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delegoa Bay per extra s.s. "Kauzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow, Wednesday, instead of on the 20th instant, as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

LECTURE ON THE INSCRIPTIONS OF KING DARIUS.—The fourth lecture of the season, under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day, by Mr. Palanji Barjorji Desai, Editor, "Rast Goftar." The topic selected for the evening is "The Memorable Inscriptions of King Darius on the Behistun." The lecture will be illustrated with the portraits (inscribed on the rock) of this great Parsi monarch and the nine insurgent kings whom he had captured in battles, printed copies of which will be presented to the audience. The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, on Monday, Mr. E. T. Lambert, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquiry regarding the death of Garwabai, a Hindu woman, (50), who was knocked down and injured on the road by a passing labour-cart. She was taken to the Hospital, whence she was discharged cured. The driver of the labour-cart was prosecuted for negligent driving; but the case was allowed to be compounded on his paying Rs. 110 as compensation to the woman. She became ill about a week ago and was again conveyed to the Hospital, where she died of blood poisoning. The verdict recorded was, that death was due to blood-poisoning following upon the injuries caused by her having been knocked down by a bullock-cart.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—An examination was held on Monday, the 5th inst., by Dr. S. W. Mhatre, L.M.and S., of a "First Aid" class formed under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association and conducted by Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandeker, L.M.and S., J.P. The following 25 men of the Government Telegraphs and Bombay Volunteer Rifles have been declared successful:—Messrs J. E. Lewis, P. I. Carvalho, G. A. Sorris, L. H. Blaker, A. S. Daly, S. A. Kishnader, A. H. Grove, K. Gordon, E. Holman, E. Westwood, H. A. Fewkes, G. Cress, F. A. Pinto, E. D'Souza, B. F. Gomaso, E. C. D'Silva, S. D'Silva, J. Foregard, C. A. Johnson, C. H. Cooke, L. E. Greene, G. H. G. Foxwell, J.S. Lobo, A. H. D'Souza, P. Lafrenais,

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Scottish Education Society was held in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, Fort, Mr. J. Stuart Milne presiding, when the following Annual Report for the year 1908 was adopted :—

During the past few years the Committee have been called upon to deal with serious financial difficulties, and it is therefore with great satisfaction that they present an encouraging repors for the year 1908. They recognise with gratitude the devotion of the Principal, Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, whose personal and educational reputation, by attracting to the Schools children of all sections of the European community, has been to a large extent instrumental in bringing about the present satisfactory position. They desire also to thank the other members of the staff for their conscientious and successful work, and especially Miss Evans for her untiring efforts on behalf of the John Connon School.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

The Society has now carried on the work of European education for more than forty years, and it is gratifying to find that their schools still hold an honourable place amongst the educational institutions of the city. The number of pupils on the rolls is larger than it has been at any time since the coming of plague and the opening of schools in the nearer hill stations. The John Connon school has now 150 scholars, the largest number recorded since its foundation. Should there be a still further increase in the attendance at this school, the problem of accommodation will become acute and it may be necessary to apply to Government and the public for help in the extension of the building.

The past year is encourgaing also from the point of view of educational results. In the Junior Cambridge Examination besides other passes, one boy won distinction in French. In the Cambridge Preliminary all the pupils who were presented passed, one boy taking honours, a distinction not gained by any other boy in the Presidency. In the Arts Examinations, Byculla School secured 17 per cent of passes. For the first time in the history of the schools, pupils were presented for the Third Grade Arts Examinations. Of these two passed. The results obtained in the Government Scholarship and Matriculation Examinations are specially gratifying. Out of a total of five scholarships awarded to the Bombay European schools, three fell to pupils of the Scottish schools. In the Matriculation Examination nine pupils were successful, thus securing for the Society's schools a larger number of passes than was gained by any other European school in this Presidency. The Committee feel sure that these successes will still further increase the reputation of the schools.

During the year, a considerable number of changes in the staff took place. On account of ill-health Miss Teyen resigned and Miss Jones was compelled to go on furlough to England. The staff was strengthened by the appointment of Mr. W. K. Dnhia, M. A., and at the close of the year a further addition was made in the appointment of Mr. Charles Kennedy from the Government Training College, Sanawar, Punjab. The Committee is making every effort to maintain a competent staff. Unfortunately the remuneration given by European schools is not sufficient to creat a class of professional teachers and the finding of a trained teaching staff is always a serious problem for the managers of such institutions.

The Macpherson Scholarship, available for two years, which is awarded to the Protestant pupil who stands highest in the list of candidates at the Matriculation Examination was won by Robert Cunningham. The Jardine Medal was awarded to Adeline Reubens.

The reports concerning former pupils of the schools are very encouraging. Wood, who went home a year ago, won a prize of £40 for Mathematics, the first prize in that subject open to students of his year at his University.

The girls continue to learn needlework. The lower classes did plain sewing, knitting, and samplers under the direction of Miss Jarvis, now Mrs. Tweddle. It is difficult to find time for the girls of the upper classes to devote to needlework but it is hoped that in the coming year they will be able to satisfy the rather exacting requirements of the new code. Mrs J. P. Watson very kindly gave a prize for needlework.

CADET CORPS.

Attention is given to the Cadet Corps to which 35 of the boys belong. The following extract is from the report of Capt. Cartwright, the Adjutant of the Bombay Rifles. "I am very glad to be able to give you the following report off the Cadets of the John Connon School. Out of 35 cadets, 30 have already been exercised in musketry and have been classified as follows :—4 Marksmen, 17 first class shots, 2 second class shots, and 7 efficient recruits. They are a smart well-set up lot of boys and quite up to the average of the other cadets. I should like especially to mention Sergt. Threlfall, who has done a great deal to improve the company, and has been well backed up by the remainder of the cadets. Their attendance at drill has been most satisfactory and I am very pleased with the work for the current season. The Inspector General of Volunteers who inspected them in October last expressed his satisfaction with what he had seen, and noted a considerable improvement since last inspection in physical and squad drills."

Games are not neglected. The boys play the usual seasonal sports, cricket, football and hockey. The girls sent in a team for the Tennis Tournament, and in the Badminton Tournament won the cup for the third year in succession and thus won the cup outright. The Girls' Games Club at the John Connon School was indebted to Mr. Norman George and Mr. West for help in various ways. At Byculla Mrs. Wilkinson most kindly assisted the Girls' Club at considerable cost to herself.

The Principal desires to express his personal thanks to Miss Evans, who is a tower of strength, also to the following teachers at John Connon School :—to Mr. Duthie for his able work, to Miss Thorley for assisting with the Scholarship examination, to Miss. Boyton, whose work has called forth the commendation of the Inspector and to Miss George for her sympathetic work amongst the infants. In connection with the Byculla School he desires to thank Mr. D'Souza for his helpfulness in all departments within and without the classrooms, also Miss Ford and Miss Thomas for their zealous work, and Miss West for her careful supervision of the sewing.

The Committee is much indebted to Rev. A. J. Revnell and the Rev. J. C. Mathew for their kindness in teaching Scripture to the senior classes at Byculla and John Connon Schools respectively.

THE COLABA SCHOOL.

Towards the close of the year, the Committee were in negotiations with the Wesleyan Church in regard to the Colaba School. Since the beginning of the year 1902, the Society has had entire control of that school. According to the new arrangement just completed, the Society will still be in charge of the school, but the Committee will be enlarged so as to include five members from the Wesleyan Church. It is hoped that this change will result in increased interest on the part of the public in Colaba School and in a larger attendance and increased efficiency. In making this arrangement the Society has been guided by an earnest desire for co-operation in the work of European education in the city. They

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Anatolia, 2,481 tons Captain E Laidlay, will sail to-day for Mormugoa with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Lotusmere, 2,491 tons Captain J F Wilson sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh, 4,050 tons, Captain J R MacGregor, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Kathiawar Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Portuguese gun-boat Rio Sado, Captain J D C de Souza arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Diu.

The steamer Warturm 3,127 tons Captain P Schmidt sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with the same bottom cargo.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine

IN STREAM.

R I M S Duffe in ...Comdr F Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Capt. ...J D Dick .....N Flagship
H M S Perseus Comdr...F G Bird.....R Navy
Rio Sado Capt DeSouza .....Port Gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 18.

Abouker.....2345Young.....E Tajbhoy
Clifton hall.....2532Jones .....K Nixon & Co
Clodmoor.....2408Mathews .....The Captain
Dwarka...759Manley .....M M & Co
Fife...2494A Harrisen .....The Captain
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Jalsa.....1344Wilson .....E A Protectorate
Kt of the Thistle....4286 Baker .....K N & Co
Kasara.....504Elton .....M M & Co
Mazagon.....3279Lowe .....M M & Co
Morea.....5966Brown...London..... .....P & O Co
Pianelheptune.....2821Plice .....F Muir & Co
Rajputana...1982 .....
Royal Saptra...2136 .....
Royal Scepare.....2434Taylor.....
Red Cross...1832Greenburn .....
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Strathclyde.....2342Crerer .....W & A Graham & Co
Saifi.....1445 .....
Strathness.....2518Lamont.....W & A Graham & Co
Strathnerly...2783MacMohan ...W & A Graha & Co
Trocas.....2657Mills .....W & A Graham & Co
Wellington ....3676Evans .....The Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Anatolia	2481	Laidlay	Marmogoa	20-4	K Nixon & Co
B Delhi	4784	Gordon	Shanghai	5-5	P & O S N Co
D & E City of Edinburgh	4054	MacGregor	.....	Karachi	20-4 K Nixon & Co
F Yebeshi Maru	2902	Kon	...Kobe	21-4	N Y Kaisha
G MacDuff	1681	Burch	...Saigon	21-4	H A G Ajam
H Worsley Hall	2288	Jenkins	...Ant	21-4	K N & Co
K Kanzler	1886	Michelsen	...Zanzibar.	20-4	L Smales
K Gouverneur	2120	Barmeister	Zanzibar	20-4	A Strandes
M Rahmani	1873	Geddie	R S Ports	H F B & P S N Co	
N Glenlyon	2854	Fairley	...Baltimore	22-4	R A Willis
P Torrington	3619	Thurburn	...Leith & Ant	24-4	W & A G & Co
O Castlegarth	1673	Lord Bancaut		23-4	W & A G & Co
Q Muristan	1737	Morris	.....Gaeston & Avonmouth	20-4	E Latham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Nawab	2041	Peak	Calcutta	1-5 T Morrison & Co
2	Scindia	3253	Celso	Liverpool	28-4 W & A G & Co
4	Vanlover	2360	McDougall	.....Calcutta	23-4 K Nixon & Co
5	Netherlee	2746	Rankine	...Hamburg	30-4 J Mackintosh & Co
6	Chanda	3951	Mee	.....Antwerp	23-4 M M & Co
7	F Ferdinand	3843	Nitsche	...Kobe	24-4A L S N Co
8	Jerseymoor	2808	Stonehouse	.....Ol'chester	24-4 W & A G & Co
9	Lindenfels	3525	Kenneweg	..K'chi	21-4 W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Socotra	3896	Andrews	..Kobe	30-4 P & O S N Co
16	Nasori	912	LeMeire	...Zanzibar	21-4 B & P S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mahomed	...B agar	21-4	Bo S N Co Lo.
C & R Clan MacMillan	2804	Fowle	N F F		Muir & Co

M W D D

Oceana	3507	Hide	...S'ghai	28-4	P & O Co
Majidi	1857	Primrose	Jeddah	24-4	Bo & P S N Co

ARRIVAL.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Rio Sado (Port Gunboat)	De Souza.....	Diu, April 17

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Nizam s	Toms	Calcutta, &c
	Warounga s	Johnstone ...	Basreh, &c
	Ghasa s	McDiarmid ...	Karachi, &c
	Lotusmere s	Wilson.....	Calcutta
	Warturm s	Schmidt	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Monday :—

Steamer City of Edinburgh MacGreger for Kara.
" Anatolea Laidlay for Marmugoa.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer F. Ferdinand for China &c.
" Kasara for Persian Gulf &c.
" Socotra for China &c.
" Nawab for Calcutta &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Steamer Castalia outward bound passed Suez on the 17th and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 28th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s s Salazie left Aden for Bombay on 17th instant and is expected here on 22nd instant at 10 a. m.

The P. and O. steamer Devanha, left Hongkong, on April 17.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	3	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	11	12	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	12	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	2	2	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	14	41
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	7	6	13
G Mahim and Worli	4	4	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	16
Total.....	53	57	151
This day last year.....	59	55	167
Do. 1907.....			151

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
April 19th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	28	43	13
B	157	178	40
C	41	73	19
D	31	43	8
E	149	97	18
F	44	1	0
G	88	3	0
Total to date...	538	443	98
Total rats killed.....			981

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.
Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1909.

THE NEW RULER OF CHINA.

NOTWITHSTANDING the doubts and perplexities of the newspaper correspondents in China, the selection of Prince Chun as Regent for the Chinese during the minority of his son, the new Emperor, is declared by Mr. Isaac Taylor Headlands, Professor of Science in the Peking University, to have been the wisest choice which could have been made at the present time. University Professors in this country, as a rule, do not devote much attention to subjects outside their round of duty, nor have they great opportunities of so doing, but in China it is different. During eighteen years' residence in the Chinese capital, Professor Headlands cultivated the acquaintance of officials and had access to the Court. His wife is physician to many of the Manchu princesses and Chinese ladies of rank. She knows the language, acted as interpreter to the Dowager Empress at times and had peculiar facilities for learning about Court life—advantages which the editor of the "Century Magazine" says have been reinforced by her regard for these ladies and their friendship for her. We do not see that these facts render her husband the better able to judge of the capacity of Prince Chun as regent, but we give them for what they are worth, especially as they are quoted in Professor Headlands' credentials to add weight to his opinions on the present ruler of the Celestial Empire. Mr. Headlands does not hesitate to affirm that if Kuang Hsu the late Emperor had chosen his successor, having no sons of his own, there is no reason why he should not have selected Pu Yi to occupy the throne with Prince Chun as regent, for there is no other prince, unless it be Pu Lun, in whom he could have reposed greater confidence of having all his reform measures carried to a successful issue ; and a brother with whom he had always lived in sympathy would be the more likely to continue his policy than a more distant relative. At the same time he would still have had Prince Pu Lun to take the place of the aged Prince Ching, who must soon retire from service.

It is satisfactory to learn that Prince Chun has the support of all the wiser and better element of the Reform Party as well as of those great men who have been successful in tiding China over the ten most difficult years of her history, which the ultra-conservatives at this late date are too few or too weak to call for consideration. He is described as being every inch a prince, though below the average height, dignified, intelligent and though not loquacious, never at a loss for a topic of conversation. Prince Chun, it will be remembered, was sent to Berlin to apologise for the murder of Baron von Kettler—an incident over which Professor Headlands philosophises ; "It is an ill-wind that blows no one good. Had it not been for this unfortunate occurrence the world might once more have beheld a regent on the dragon throne who had never seen anything a hundred miles from his own capital." The Professor is cautious in some of his statements. Probably he feels it safer while still in Chinese service. He does not tell us precisely what took place, but thinks we may infer that having promised the regency to Prince Chun, the Empress Dowager would do all in her power to prepare him to occupy the position with credit to himself and in the hope that he would continue the policy which she had followed during, the last ten years. Whenever, therefore, opportunity offered for a prince to represent the Government at any public function with which foreigners were connected, the present regent was asked or appointed to attend. He it was who poured the sacrificial wine over the Kettler memorial arch and "did it with all the dignity of a prince, however much he may or may not have enjoyed it." Numerous incidents are referred to by Mr. Headlands in support of his contention that the regent has had facilities for, knowing the world better than any other Chinese monarch or regent who has ever sat upon the dragon throne, and that he grasped the opportunities as they came to him. He has been intimately associated with the diplomatic life of the various legations, which is perhaps the most important knowledge he has acquired in dealing with foreign affairs, as these Ministers are the channels through which he must come in contact with foreign Governments.

Professor Headlands considers that on the whole the Regent begins the new chapter of his career with a brighter outlook for his foreign relations than any other ruler China has ever had. He has many capable men round him, notwithstanding his dismissal of Yuan Shih-Kai—for which Mr. Headlands suggests an adequate reason. Prince Pu Lun is available as a councillor—a man who has travelled round the world with the best possible facilities for seeing Japan, America, Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy. He has been in even more intimate contact with the diplomats and other notable foreigners than Prince Chun himself. As a progressivist he may expect the support of other great progressive officials who have had the conduct of affairs for the last quarter of a century and more—and especially for the past ten, since the Emperor Kuang Hsu was deposed. So far, of course, we have few opportunities of judging how far Prince Chun may be disposed to proceed in the direction of reform and the modernisation of China. His imperial rescripts, apart from their efflorescence, indicate sound judgment ; he is apparently taking steps to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the country's wants and the shortcomings of the present form of administration. But it may be taken for granted, if he is wise, he will move slowly. Conservatism, superstition and bigotry go hand in hand in China and are closely followed by disaffection and assassination. One false step—even a precipitate one—would endanger the security of the throne as well as the peace of the Empire. If Prince Chun retains his wisest councillors and acts upon their advice all will doubtless be well. But the Regent is still a young man and a young man is guilty of many follies, committed though it may be with the best of intentions.

PAPER IN BENGAL. An interesting brochure has been issued by Mr. D. N. Mookerji on paper and papier-mache in Bengal, in which he goes generally into the history of paper and similar substances in India. Before paper had been invented, stones, bricks, wooden boards, chips of bamboo, metal plates, and, above all, palm leaves, and birch-bark were used. These two latter writing materials, but more especially the latter, were called "bhurja" and the art of preparing the bark has now been lost. While papyrus was of African origin, says Mr. Mookerji, true paper, in the modern sense of the term, was essentially an Asiatic invention. In China and the neighbouring countries of Eastern Asia, paper was used certainly before the Christian era. The reduction of the natural materials to pulp was done partly with hand tools and partly by soaking and boiling them in lyes. The process of preparing the pulp has undergone much modification in Europe and America, but is generally the same as was originated in the East some two thousand years ago. Modern paper however dates from the close of the eighteenth century when a clerk named Robert in the employ of a firm of Paris paper-makers invented the machine for making the process continuous. Paper in India seems to date from the time of Akbar and to have been introduced from Kashmir, although the adoption of the Persian name indicates that originally the introduction started further afield. Once a flourishing industry paper-making is gradually dying out in Bengal beaten down by modern machinery and we are told that the sight of a Kagji village is most melancholy. At Mainah, near Amta in the Aluberia sub-division of the Howrah district, out of one hundred families that carried on the industry thirty or thirty-five years ago, only half a dozen families still desperately stick to their old profession, the rest having either turned cultivators, labourers, or having left the villages. When one considers the laborious process of making paper by hand and the rude tools employed by the Kagjis it is not to be wondered at that the trade finds few recruits. Hand-made paper still has its uses and there is a fairly large quantity made in England, but even there the quantity is declining and in America hardly any hand-made paper is produced since a material of exactly similar appearence can be produced mere quickly and cheaply by machinery. It is to be hoped that the Indian paper industry will not be allowed to die out altogether, although undoubtedly modern methods must be employed and in this direction an example has already been set.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY. The unemployment problem, which in Germany has become almost as pressing a question as it has at Home, shows no signs of declining in magnitude. The Imperial Statistical Department has issued its report on the German labour market for February and this shows that there was no improvement in the situation as compared with that of the previous month. The continued cold weather had resulted in postponing the revival which usually occurs in the principal industries about this time of the year, and the building and dependent trades were at a standstill. The stagnation prevailing in the ports had resulted in a smaller demand for coal from the shipping industry and in some parts of the Ruhr district the position of the coal trade was even worse than in January. While the decline in the metal trades had ceased, there was no improvement during February, and while certain seasonal trades such as clothing and hat-making began to feel the influence of the advent of spring, even here the improvement was slighter than in February of 1908. In the brewing industry employment was reported to be good in Bavaria but to have decreased in Berlin. River and canal traffic were very quiet. Altogether the report is very dismal reading especially when one remembers how the exceptionally severe weather must have added to the sufferings of the poor and destitute. The conclusions of this document are confirmed by the returns of railway receipts. The receipts from goods traffic during February amounted to 7,661,165 marks, or £383,000 less than in February 1908. Although there must be set against this the fact that this year there was one week day less, that however will not account for the whole discrepancy and the statistical returns from the local sick insurance funds also indicate that there was practically no improvement in employment during the month.

JOAN OF ARC. The Beatification of the Maid of Orleans was solemnised at Rome on Saturday, Reuter tells us, and she receives her due after a trifling lapse of five hundred years. "A thousand ages in Thy sight are but an evening gone," says a sacred poet, "Short as the watch which ends the night before the rising sun." So La Pucelle has no cause of complaint at the delay. Though Joan was burnt as a sorceress, only a few years after her death miracles were attributed to her, monuments raised to her memory and "in the market place of that same Rouen where she was martyred a beautiful statue of her seems to preside over the town." Thirty years ago Monsignor Dapaulouy, Bishop of Orleans, instituted a formal inquiry into her many virtues and miraculous powers, which was continued by his successors Cardinal Coullis and Monsignor Stanislaus Touchet who substantiated her claims to glorification. Our countrymen, who burnt the Maid, offered no opposition, be it said to their credit, and saw no political significance in the procedure. It was a Bishop of Orleans who passed sentence on Joan and saw it carried out ; why should the English object ? She brought defeat upon them several times, but what of that ? We bear no animosity. Did not his enemies erect a statue to Sir John Moore and and have we not more recently honoured our late Boer antagonists? Between beatification and cononization at least two more miracles must be accredited to the candidate. We trust there may be as little delay as possible.

IRRIGATION IN BOMBAY. Despite the strength of the first part of the monsoon in 1907, there was a great falling off after September and the result was a greater demand for irrigation in the Presidency as was also the case further in the interior. The result was that there was a greater area irrigated and a consequent increase in revenue which may possibly account for a year's delay in issuing the summary of the work done although the increase was not so great, but that six months would have sufficed. In the Northern Division irrigation is up to the present on a small and not very important scale, but in the Central Division the works, both completed and under construction, have cost well over twelve lakhs, the main canals now having a length of nearly four hundred and fifty miles and the distributaries four hundred and seventy-nine miles. At present two and three-quarter lakhs of acres out of a little over six lakhs of culturable land are irrigable, but the greater part of this is not affected as yet, and in the year under review only 93,746 as compared with 81,265 acres in the previous year were irrigated, this area giving an assessed revenue of Rs. 8,89,167 which is an increase of nearly a lakh. The actual amount collected was about nine and a half lakhs, over two lakhs of which were outstanding from the previous year. In the Deccan where ghaut works are in operation even better results were achieved. The area varies but little, but is gradually extending with improved cultivation and experieneed distribution of the water, and the year saw a return of area irrigated which was very nearly equal to the highest on record, while the revenue assessed exceeded all previous records. Some one hundred and thirty thousand acres were irrigated and the assessment totalled nearly eleven lakhs. The two most important works here are the Gokak and Krishna canals, but there are twelve other important works although they are termed "minor," and the fourteen irrigated a little less than twenty-three thousand acres. The gross revenue was over a lakh and the net revenue Rs. 68,758, which must be acknowledged a fair return.

THE P and O. Company's s. s. "Caledonia," with the outward mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at 2 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Government of India have purchased another estate in Simla, the Holcombe, lately the residence of Sir James Wilson.

MR. C. P. HILL, in behalf of the Bar, welcomed Sir Lawrence Jenkins as Chief Justice in Calcutta, to which Sir Lawrence Jenkins made a feeling reply.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CLARKE, the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Captain Greig, Military Secretary, and Captain Drummond, A.D.C., visited the H. M. S Flagship "Hyacinth," yesterday, shortly after 6 p.m. On his leaving the vessel a salute of 17 guns was fired in his honour.

MR. ROOSEVELT, during his voyage, before arrival at the Azores, was assaulted by a first class passenger, an Italian anarchist travelling to Italy from America. The assailant was seized before he could do any harm,

THE MAHARAJAH MANIDA CHANDRA DUNDY, says the "Sanjibani," has offered to endow a technical institution in Calcutta with a property yielding a lakh of rupees annually. He is now corresponding with the Government about the matter.

A TELEGRAM to the "Patrika" from Myminsingh, dated the 17th instant, says that Mr. Blackwood, District Magistrate, has released Amrita Chuckerbutty, who is implicated in a bomb conspiracy, on a bail of Rs. 1,000. The case is fixed for the 19th instant.

Messrs Wood and Finney, members of the Railway Board, who have been on special duty in Sind in connection with the introduction of grain elevators on the N. W. Railway, have returned to Simla where they will write their report. Mr Noel Paton who was also on the Committee has proceeded to Bombay.

A DESPATCH has gone Home to the Secretary of State giving the views of the Government of India on the subject of the Report of the Committee on the administration of the Twingon Reserve Yenangyuong oil field in Burma.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE NAVAL AGITATION.

Lieut. Shackleton's Expedition.

WHITE AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

" MELBOURNE, APRIL 4.

THE meetings which have taken place in all the capitals of Australia should convince the Prime Minister that the movement for an Australian gift of a "Dreadnought" to the Empire is no mere expression of impulsive patriotism, but rests upon a deep conviction that the Empire is confronted by national peril. Commonwealth Ministers may discover "funny things" in the attitude of thoughtful people who are urging the consummation of this Imperial suggestion, and Mr. Fisher may endeavor to cloud the situation with generalities about the importance of Australian defence, but the Federal Cabinet must be told plainly, that the people demand that the national sentiment shall be translated into deeds. The feeling which prevails is best described by the "Age" which writes thus pointedly. What a contrast Australia offers to New Zealand—a country with only one-fifth of the population of the Commonwealth. Sir Joseph Ward had no hesitation about defining the duty of every part of the Imperial domain in a great emergency. He indulged in no safe generalities about the necessity of local defence—as if anybody would for a moment counsel any slackening in our own defence projects because we made the Empire a present of a battleship. The New Zealand Premier saw that a fine stroke of Imperial statecraft would be effected in warning Germany that there are sons of Great Britain ready and eager to maintain the honour and glory of the race ; and his prompt offer has sent a thrill of grateful enthusiasm throughout England. The cables tell us that patriotic Canada has been stirred by Australasia's outburst, and that it has been suggested that an offer of a "Dreadnought" will be made on behalf of the Dominion. But Australia has given no lead, save in developing the idea. We falter and make excuses, and finally stand sullenly aside and say we will do nothing until the motherland implores our aid. Canada some time ago gave a battleship to the Empire, and if she now gives another, and we still continue our state of hesitancy, we shall, not without reason, have our loyalty to the motherland impugned. It is very easy for Mr. Fisher to say "that in the event of any emergency "the resources of the Commonwealth would be immediately placed at the disposal of the mother country." What resources ? We have no ships, or trained soldiers, or armament. If the Empire were threatened with invasion, all that we could do would be to vote a sum of money to assist in building ships, which might take two years to complete. What the public throughout Australia has asked, and what it will ask in still more strident tones if that precautions for the safety of Great Britain must be taken now

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Shackleton Antarctic Expedition has made its record of farthest south in a very successful manner. To have made a record without the loss of a single life bespeaks the most careful and skilful management. Lieutenant Shackleton has benefited to the full from his opportunities of learning the art of Antarctic travel during his participation in Captain Scott's expedition with the "Discovery" in 1901. With pardonable pride Captain Scott wrote of one of his sledge journeys:—"I cannot but believe we came near the limit of possible performance. The highest latitude reached by the expedition under Captain Scott was 82 deg 16 min. 33 sec., which was the record for farthest south at that date. The record of the Shackleton expedition, namely, 88 deg. 23 min is a most notable advance. But little was wanting to make the unsurpassable record of 90 deg., and to enable the Union Jack to be hoisted at the South Pole. It speaks volumes concerning the forbidding nature of the journey ahead that Lieutenant Shackleton was not tempted, even against his better judgment, to make a speculative dash at covering the last 100 miles which would have carried him to the Pole. It is now certain that before long both the South and the North Poles will be reached. Yet each degree of latitude is harder to cover the nearer the Pole is approached. This fact makes Lieutenant Shackleton's advance of six degrees all the more remarkable. In his day the illustrious Drake made the record with a Southern latitude of 57 degrees ; and now, after three centuries, we have only about a degree and a half to traverse before man can claim to have subjugated the Southern Hemisphere. This is the geographical ideal which inspires the members of these during expeditions.

PAPUA.

Some interesting particulars regarding the Anglo-German Boundary Delimitation Commission now at work in Papua, are given by the Administrator of the territory in a report issued by the Department of External Affairs on Saturday. Mr. Staniforth Smith says :—"The Chief Government Surveyor (Mr. Sabine), who had been appointed the British Commissioner to co-operate with the German Commissioner, Captain Feerster, in delimiting the Anglo-German boundary, left Port Moresby on 2nd December. He was accompanied by the resident magistrate of the Eastern division, a licensed surveyor, a surveyor's assistant, 20 armed native constabulary, and 20 native boat and survey boys. He was supplied whatever instruments we could provide, and with stores for three months. The party was landed at Warsong Point, at the mouth of the Gira River, on 27th December. On 7th January, the German cruiser "Condor" arrived at this point with His Excellency Governor Hahl and the German Commissioner and party on board. The general method of delimitation to be adopted was discussed. The proposal of His Excellency Dr. Hahl was, instead of laying down a geodetic line along the 8th parallel of south latitude from the east coast of New Guinea to its intersection with the 147th meridian of east longitude, which, as I previously stated, would occupy at least twelve months, that the point of intersection of the various rivers and pedestrain tracks in that locality with the eighth parallel should be ascertained and marked, thus indicating on the principal thoroughfares where British and German territory met. This will prove a much less onerous task. Unless, however, the longitude of the above intersections is also ascertained, it will be impossible to construct a reliable map of the country."

A WHITE AUSTRALIA.

A paper on White Labour in the Australian Tropics was read by Mr. M. Macfie before the Royal Geographical Society at Melbourne two evenings ago. He plunged at once into a wordy denunciation of what he called the "white Australia fanaticism." He said that about half of Queensland, the Northern territory and Western Australia of 1,149,320 out of a total of 2,948,366 square miles, were within the tropics, whose original inhabitants were all coloured. This country would have to be developed by races indigenous to corresponding climates in other parts of the world. White men were constitutionally adopted to live and work only in temperate climates. Only those whose skin was more or less pigmented could work for a prolonged period without harm to themselves in tropical Australia. A "white Australia" was a climatic impossibility. Mr. Macfie combated the views that white races have a monopoly of divine favour, and stated that while the birth-rate of white people was decreasing, that of the coloured races was increasing. The only way to prevent Northern Australia falling into the hands of Asiatics was to develop the tropics by means of Asiatic labour under white control. If the territory were settled white people, those who survived would in course of time become black. Parts of Mexico and Rhodesia were in the same zone as the northern part of Australia, but there was no cry of a "white Mexico" there or a "white Rhodesia." In conclusion, Mr. Macfie urged that an organisation should be formed to disseminate views such as he had put forward. Mr. J. A. Panton, in discussing the paper, accepted it as a fact that while whites, might live a pastoral life in the Australian tropics they could not perform continuous labour there. It might be well to import labour from India or the Peninsula under bond. Mr. J. M. Jeshua reminded the author of the paper that many countries originally peopled by coloured races had been successfully colonised by whites. Australia should take warning from America, where the problem of coloured race was the only thing that kept Uncle Sam awake at night.

* [By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

Mr. Sachse, M.L.C., contended that it was unchristian to attempt to set up the white races as the elect of the world. No white man could wear clothes and thrash sugar cane in the tropics.

Mr. A. C. Macdonald and Mr. T. W. Fowler endorsed the opinions expressed by Mr. Macfie.

DISPUTED TERRITORY.

Although by the tentative agreement entered into at the beginning of last year between Mr. Price and Sir Thomas Bent in respect to the border strip of territory, the ownership of which has long been in dispute, South Australia undertook to abandon her claim or terms altogether advantageous to the sister State, the Victorian authorities have practically repudiated the bargain. The question of ownership should not be difficult of settlement, as the boundary is defined by Imperial statute. Unfortunately in the early days when the survey was made an inaccuracy occured. No sooner was this discovered in 1869, than the South Australian Government presented their claim to have the mistake rectified, and from that attitude the people of this State have never withdrawn. It cannot be said that the matter is unimportant, as 700 square miles of land are involved. Victoria has through all these years exercised control over a comparatively extensive territory, clinging to the possession which she acquired through the accident of an admitted error. No attempt has been made to challenge the survey which corrected the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude. Victoria's only claim to retain the territory is founded on possession, between which and ownership one of her own Judges recently pointed out the difference. Ever at the time that original survey was made it was understood that it might at a future date be open to revision for it was officially stated that its object had been sufficiently obtained for all practical purposes at present. The reasonable attitude of South Australia in respect to the whole question has repeatedly been illustrated. One friendly offer after another has been made, with the object of having the dispute submitted to an impartial tribunal, but although on one occasion a case was actually drawn up by the two Governments for the consideration of the Privy Council. Victoria eventually withdrew her consent. A year ago, when the compact between the two Premiers was arrived at, it was hoped that the matter would be finalised, notwithstanding the insignificant amount. South Australia was to receive in consideration of abandoning all claim to the border country. In 1885 the land in question was valued, with improvements at £800,000. Last year the value was fixed "by compromise" at £215,000. For the sake of a settlement Mr. Price agreed to accept half this sum, from which was to be deducted the South Australian proportion of the cost, with interest, of railway buildings at Serviceton, considerably reducing the amount Victoria would have been required to pay. Such an opportunity to secure legal possession at a small cost, it might have been supposed, the neighboring State could have hailed with delight. What South Australia would greatly prefer to monetary compensation, even if that were based on the full value of the land, would be restitution. This however, was not insisted on, and there was every inducement for our neighbours to accept an arrangement so favorable to themselves. But they have repudiated the Price-Bent agreement, and our Government will have the full support of the South Australian people in the measure which is now being taken to enforce the rights of the State, and which will probably have the effect of bringing the question of ownership before the High Court for final decision.

ADMIRAL BOSANQUET.

His Excellency, Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, the new Governor of South Australia, must have been flattered by the reception accorded him on his arrival in Adelaide on Monday morning. He could not have arrived under happier auspices so far as the weather was concerned, for the morning was a beautiful one, with bright sunshine and a glorious breeze from the sea. His Excellency and family must have been charmed with Monday's sample of South Australia's magnificent climate, concerning which Sir Day's predecessors have spoken in such loud praise, not only during their residence here, but on their return to the old country. Not only at the Outer Harbour did the distinguished Admiral receive an enthusiastic welcome, but at the Adelaide railway station, and subsequently, at the Town Hall, where he was sworn in as Governor of the State, he was accorded a flattering reception by thousands of loyal citizens, eager to do honor to His Majesty's representative in this State. It was said of His Excellency before leaving the old country, that he was not only "unusually distinguished in appearance but a true courtier, and one of the finest gentlemen in the land." That opinion was fully endorsed on Monday by those who had the privilege of seeing the new Governor taking the oath of office, and subsequently hearing him make an eloquent speech, in which the ring of true culture was manifest. Many of the ladies who met Lady Bosanquet on Monday were equally charmed by her sweetness of manner, and there is no doubt that both His Excellency, his wife, and his twin daughters will make themselves very popular in south Australia.

THE HOBART CONFERENCE.

Referring to the Hobart Conference the Premier of Western Australia said he was satisfied that the Premiers had done good work there. Judged by the unanimity of their decision on the all-important question of the Federal State financial relations, they had evidently gone to Hobart prompted by a determination to effect, so far as in their power, a settlement satisfactory to both Commonwealth and States, "It remains to be seen, said Mr. Moore, "whether the Federal Government will be prepared to approach the consideration of the question in the same spirit of compromise." As far as South Australia is concerned, Mr. Moore thinks Western Australia has every reason to be satisfied with the decision come to in regard to the returnable revenues. The "per capita" system of distribution adopted, which places a premium on the growth of population, could not, other considerations favouring, but commend the scheme to a progressive State like this, which last year led the States in the matter of population increases. With respect to his own State, Mr. Moore felt that a solution of the question had been arrived at

THE TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

MOVEMENT OF WARSHIPS.

Missionaries Beleagured at Adana.

HUNDREDS KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Two American missionaries have been killed at Adana.

Three French war vessels are hurrying to Mersina where the situation is desperate.

Foreigners and Christians are taking refuge in the Consulates there.

A British war vessel has been ordered to Alexandretta which is threatened by Moslems.

Depredations by Kurds are proceeding in the Karput District.

The troops at Hademkoi demand the punishment of the ringleaders of Tuesday's revolution and promise not to enter Constantinople, pending the fulfilment of the demands upon which the Ministers are deliberating. Constantinople is tranquil, but the population is very nervous.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Nine thousand of the troops, supporting the Committee of Union and Progress with seven batteries, already passed Tchatalja. They are perfectly equipped and disciplined. The vanguard is now eighteen miles from Constantinople. Their Commander has assured the Embassies that the lives and property of foreigners will be respected.

Other battalions are en route for the capital from Kuleli, Burgas, Smyrna, Erzerum and Trebizond.

The Committee of Union and Progress has telegraphed to the Sultan practically accusing him of violating his oath.

The Missionaries at Adana are beleagured in houses. Thousands of persons have been rendered homeless at Tarsus. The "Daily Telegraph" states that a thousand have been killed at Tarsus and Alexandretta.

LATER.

Consular telegrams from Aleppo report that twenty persons have been killed at Marash in the province of Aleppo.

The Young Turks have taken possession of £60,000 of Government funds at Salonika.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Agreement Reached.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

An agreement has been reached between Turkey and Bulgaria. The Protocol will be signed to-day, Turkey, at the same time, recognising the independence of Bulgaria.

MURDER IN THE ADMIRALTY ISLAND.

Natives Attack a Japanese Ship.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the Admiralty Island natives have attacked and killed the Captain of the "Comino," a Japanese trading vessel, running to New Guinea, and two of the native crew.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Troops Sent to Astrabad.

SITUATION AT TABRIZ.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

It is understood that Great Britain and Russia are on the point of making final friendly representations to the Shah.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that Russia is sending a detachment of troops to Astrabad. The "Russ" reports that the Turcomans have massacred two thousand persons there.

The situation at Tabriz becomes daily more critical. Only four days' supply of bread is left and Consuls are endeavouring to negotiate with the beleaguerers.

AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC.

Disposition of the Fleet.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The United States' Secretary of the Navy' speaking at Boston, urged the maintenance of a first-class battleship fleet in the Pacific as well as the Atlantic.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

The Approaching Accouchement.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Queen Wilhelmina attended service at the Palace Chapel yesterday morning and took a walk in the garden. It is semi-officially explained that the extraordinary preparations to announce the birth for the past fortnight, were necessary owing to the possibility of surprise. This is regarded as indicating that the accouchement is quite imminent.

THE LATE MR. J. DAVIDSON.

Mystery Explained.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Among the papers of the poet, Mr. John Davidson, who disappeared from Penzance at the end of March, clear indications have been found that he contemplated suicide owing to financial troubles and ill-health.

BEATIFICATION OF JOAN OF ARC.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Joan of Arc was beatified at Rome yesterday. Enormous crowds witnessed the ceremony.

[Beatification is the act of rendering or pronouncing blessed. It is an act of the Pope, declaring a deceased person beatified and worthy of a degree of homage, usually a step towards canonisation. Canonisation is the formal enrolling of a deceased and beatified person in the calendar or canon of saints. Before any one can be canonised he or she must be beatified or duly declared to be a saint, and it must be shown that miracles were performed by him or her before death and after beatification by his or her intercession. Still Browne, in his "Religio Medici" observed: "There are many (questionless) canonised on earth that shall never be saints in Heaven." Of course Joan of Arc was not then in his mind's eye.

The romantic, but brief career of Joan of Arc is too well known to require recounting. Her beatification was doubtless an imposing ceremony. To test the truth of facts, and probe the moral significance of actions which must lead, first to beatification, and then to canonization, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Magazine," the Church moves with extraordinary caution, and the difficulties in connection with the Maid of Orleans were many, and some seemed insurmountable. In addition to the various versions and contradictions which usually have to be sifted and proved, in her case, there was also the fear that her exaltation might assume a political character, and appear as an expression of anti-English feeling. To show from the very beginning that nothing of the kind existed, the position of the Cardinal Reporter on the "process" before the Congregation of Rites was offered to Cardinal Howard, who accepted with great pleasure, saying that he was glad to demonstrate that England not only felt no umbrage at the glorification of the French heroine, but was pleased to co-operate with the Holy See and the French clergy and people to the same end. As if this statement from the English Arch-priest of St. Peter's were not sufficient, "postulatory" letters came from the different Catholic bishops of Great Britain including Cardinals Manning, Newman, and Vaughan. When the acts and minutes resulting from the inquiries made by the Bishop of Orleans were sent to the Congregation of Rites, Father Captier, Procurator of the Sulpicians in Rome, was appointed Postulator or supporter of the Beatification. Father Captier occupies a prominent post in the English-speaking ecclesiastical world, as it was chiefly through his influence that one of the most important and now flourishing British institutions in Rome, the Canadian College, was started. England herself occupies in this respect the first place in the Eternal City, as her ecclesiastical college boasts of being a continuation of the School and Hostel for the English people visiting Rome, which is reported to have been founded by Ina, King of Wessex, in 727. St. Thomas of Canterbury is said to have resided there, under Henry VIII, it was the refuge of several Englishmen, and when the Catholic Bishops were driven from their Sees at the accession of Elizabeth, Thomas Goldwell, Bishop of St. Asaph, was also given hospitality. Years later, some of its students having suffered martyrdom in England, this gave occasion to St. Philip Neri to salute the students with the words, Salvete, flores martyrum!" (Hail! ye flowers of the martyrs.) Canada had only been known to Rome through her pilgrims and her Zouaves, who fought in considerable numbers, together with Irishmen, Frenchmen, and Swiss, in defence of the Temporal Power. The Sulpician Order, which has a seminary at Montreal, undertook the foundation of the Canadian College in Rome, and of this Father Captier was the ruling spirit.

In the case of Joan of Arc the three miracles, which must be proved to the satisfaction of the Congregation of Rites (which during the "process" was till lately presided over by the late Cardinal Cretoni) before even beatification was possible, consisted in the recovery in different convents of France of three nuns, one of them at the point of death; and these were healed of various dangerous diseases in consequence, it is alleged, of prayers offered to the Maid of Orleans, the first of these miracles having taken place in June, 1900. Between beatification and canonization at least two miracles more must have been granted through the intercession of the person to be canonized. The reports of the pro-postulators from the different countries, and of the Postulator in Rome, which are always favourable to the proposed saint, are revised or, to be more exact, contested by the "Promotor Fidei," called in popular language the "Devil's Advocate," who tries to demolish all the arguments of the other side. In the case of Joan of Arc, Father Francis Xavier Hertzog, who succeeded Father Captier as Procurator-General of the Sulpicians in Rome, has been the Postulator since 1894, and has spent an immensity of labour and devotion on the task entrusted to him. Monsignor Verde has been the "Devil's Advocate."

These long and elaborate "processes" are naturally expensive, the ceremony alone of the Canonization in St. Peter's costing about £4,000. It is recounted that Prince Falconieri, who undertook the entire cost of the canonization of Saint Giuliana Falconieri almost ruined himself, and after the ceremony, speaking to his children, said, "My dear ones, be angels as much as you like but never saints; it costs too much".]

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

The Dreadnought Question.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Glasgow, last night, referring to Germany's activity in naval construction, hinted at the possibility of Germany developing an entirely new type of battleship vastly superior to "Dreadnoughts." On that possibility he based his argument against immediately laying down the contingent of additional four Dreadnoughts, but he intimated that if it were seen in the next month that Germany, contrary to her declared intention, accelerates her building, the Government would immediately lay down the four additional battleships.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Their Majesties the King and Queen and Empress Marie have left Genoa on a cruise.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The death is announced of the Most Reverend William Saumarez Smith, Archbishop of Sydney.

[The Most Reverend William Saumarez Smith, D. D., Metropolitan of New South Wales and Primate of Australia and Tasmania, was born at St. Hiliers in 1836, was educated at Marlborough, Trinity College, Cambridge (Scholar); Carus Greek Testament prize, 1857, B. A. (1st Class Classical Tripos and 1st Class Theological Tripos), 1858, Scholefield prize, Bachelors' Carus Greek Prize, and Crosse Theological scholar, 1859; Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar, 1860; M. A. 1862; Seatonian prize 1864 and 1866; Maitland Prize 1867; B. D. 1871; D. D. 1889; Hon. D. D. Oxford, 1897. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1860-70; Chaplain to Bishop of Madras, 1861-65; Vicar of Trumpington, 1867-69; Principal of St. Aidan's College and Examining Chaptain to Bishop of Norwich, 1869-90; Hon. Canon of Chester, 1880-90; Metropolitan N. S. Wales and Primate of Australia and Tasmania, 1890; entitled Archbishop 1897. Among his many publications are: "Obstacles to Missionary Success (Maitland Prize Essay), 1868; "Christian Faith" 1869; "Lessons on the Book of Genesis," 1879; "The Blood of the New Covenant," 1889.

MLITARY MATTERS.

Compulsory Service.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 2.

THE "Naval Crisis" is, in the language of up-to-date journalism, the "dominant issue" of the day; beside it, all military matters pale and appear insignificant, and yet a leading London paper devotes a quarter of a column to describing, under big head-lines, how a company of Guardsmen, detached from the battalion, had to shift for itself for two days, and wound up by sprinting into Reading during the night, a distance of 23 miles, in 6 hours and 25 minutes! No wonder the Radicals are appalled at our growing militarism. From a military point of view, it is interesting to know what condition troops arrive in after a forced march of this nature, and what they are capable of doing further. The reporter was evidently aware of this for we learn that the Guardsmen arrived in a hungry condition, and were capable of tackling a hearty breakfast before entraining for Aldershot. The papers know best, after all, what is of greatest public interest.

Sir John French's remarks regarding the matter of compulsory service appear to have been misrepresented by one of the service papers, who in reporting a speech made by him at a public dinner at West Bromwich, credits him with having said that, "those who clamoured for compulsory service would be well advised to support the Territorial Force because, if their views ever came to prevail, compulsory service could be brought about with the present force by a mere stroke of the pen," But another service paper in reporting the same speech puts a different construction on Sir John's words, in stating him to have said that there were many people in this country who believed that a certain measure of compulsory service ought to be introduced, but even from their point of view it was to their interest to support the Territorial Army."

The introduction of a scheme of compulsory service is, it may be said, not contemplated, but compulsory training is being strongly advocated, and its supporters are increasing daily in every town and village throughout the land, and are composed of the adherents of both great political parties of the State. Lord Roberts and the National Service League are steadily convincing the patriotic masses that compulsory training is inevitable. Its supporters allow that the territorial scheme, as a basis of organisation for Home defence, is in every way excellent, but they urge that it does not provide sufficient men for the purpose for which it has been called into existence and that the training of those it does provide is hopelessly inadequate, and further, the burden of service is unfair in its incidence; but it is on the same organisation that the advocates of compulsory training would graft their scheme of National Defence. If it was not for the patriotism of that class, who form the bulk of the members of the National Service League, the Territorial Force scheme must have collapsed ere now. The County Associations which are working so strenuously to recruit the Territorial Force up to strength contain many members of the League.

Mr. Haldane is confronted with the problem of finding officers for his Special Reserve, more especially subalterns. The old Militia depended mainly for its subalterns on those passing through it to the Regular Army, but this source of supply has practically ceased as officers who previously joined the Militia with a view to obtaining a commission in the Regular Army can now attain their object with much less expense and trouble by joining the Territorial Army. A glance at the Army List will show, by the large number on the Unattached List for the Territorials and the lack of subalterns in the Special Reserve, that officers are now seeking admission to the Regular Army through the Territorials, in preference to going as before through the Militia, now Special Reserve. What subalterns there are in the Special Reserve are being encouraged by the Army Council to serve with the Regulars, on Home Stations only, for periods limited to one year in all. This is being done to fill up temperarily the vacancies in the Home regiments. On the other hand it is proposed to attach Regular officers to the Special Reserve in order to be able to carry on the training. The Special Reserve is not a success, and its most enthusiastic supporters must look ahead with some trepidation, to the time when the 38,000 men who turned over from the old Militia, have put in their time for bounties and disappeared. It is the presence of these men that at present excuses the existence of the Special Reserve.

Its name seems somehow to militate against its success. In a recent lecture before the Aldershot Military Society, Colonel a Court Repington, an acknowledged authority on matters pertaining to National Defence, remarked: "Unless you create corps and have a local habitation and a name, unless you offer fair chances of promotion and permit men to pass on into the Regular Army, I am doubtful if you attract many recruits to the Special Reserve no matter for what service or for what arm." He there aptly hits off what the Special Reserve would be the better for, a name and local habitation as possessed by the old Militia. Last October arrangements were made at Aldershot to receive 400 A. S. Corps Special Reservists for a six months' training. Owing to the depression in trade and consequent numbers of unemployed looking for some means of getting through the winter, no difficulty in raising this number of men was contemplated, and recruiting was started throughout the United Kingdom. The net result was that two men only out of the 400 expected arrived at Aldershot. There was another man but the medical authorities drew the line at him. The military authorities at Colchester managed to secure one man, and it is said his photograph has been sent to the War Office. It will be useful as a means of recovering him should he be lost before the termination of his training. The result of this effect to recruit the A. S. C. of the Special Reserve was twenty men, though one authority puts it at as much as twenty-two! When Mr. Haldane reduced the Regular Forces he claimed that he had, by the creation of the Special Reserve, considerably increased the number of men available for service overseas, who would take the place of the old Militia. The late Mr. Arnold Forster had a poor opinion of the Special Reserve, and went as far as accusing Mr. Haldane, in the House of Commons, of cadging round the workhouse doors to obtain recruits for it. It is not a valuable acquisition to the fighting forces of the country recruited, as it is now, of undersized boys of 16 or 17 years who are not up to the standard for the Line and are generally in other respects unsuitable for soldiers. These boys turn up in small squads, for six months' drill, at the various depots throughout the country. The units to which they belong can only be seen on paper, since for want of company officers they cannot be embodied. Without officers and without properly organised units, the Special Reserve must soon collapse.

In reply to an application from the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry for official recognition, the Secretary of the War Office, in sympathetic language, expresses the great regret of the Army Council at its inability to incorporate this corps in the Territorial scheme. He explains that the experience in war conclusively proves that it would be impossible to adopt such an organisation, however perfect its efficiency, to the work that has to be carried out on the modern battlefield. It is very nicely put—as of course it should be—and winds up with an expression of appreciation of the spirit in which the offer is made and a hope that all such offers will be co-ordinated through the medium of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. A little disappointing this, as the ladies wish it to be understood that they are not nurses and it may therefore be presumed that they have no connection with hospitals. However, they can wear their uniform all the same.

As is well known, there have been cases where considerable laxity was shown in applying the regulations that were brought into force six years ago, requiring the verification of the characters of intending recruits, and bitter have been the complaints from many Commanding Officers in consequence, especially from India. Nevertheless, many undesirables have been kept out of the ranks of the Army where the system of verification has been applied as it was intended it should be. In a recently issued memorandum the Army Council expresses its opinion that the time has now arrived when "even more attention" may, with advantage, be given to the matter and enjoins recruiting authorities to take steps accordingly. As there is no dearth of recruits at present, this is a good opportunity to exercise increased discrimination in selecting them.

Patriotic appeals delivered by the borough mayors from the boards of the local music halls proved a most effective means of obtaining recruits for the London Territorial battalions. It is a pity that they did not make more of their opportunity by shouting for compulsory training while the patriotic fever was at its height. During the performance of a patriotic play at Blackburn, Judge Hamilton mounted the stage and addressed a crowded house between the acts. He made a very sensible suggestion, that all the confidential information that has come into the possession of the War Office and the Admiralty, since the present Government came into power, should be laid before a Committee composed of all political parties, stating as his opinion that the only possible result of adopting such a course would be the immediate introduction of compulsory service for Home defence. After the Judge had been given a most attentive hearing, the audience unanimously passed a resolution in favour of universal service. The incident is significant of the remarkable change the country is undergoing towards the question of compulsion.

The announcement that the King will present colours on the 19th June, to all battalions of the Territorial Force that are up to 75 per cent of their strength, will give another great stimulus to recruiting. It is pretty certain that all those battalions that see the slightest hope of obtaining the requisite number of men will put forth every effort to do so; after that, there is not likely to be any further boom in recruiting, and it may be predicted that the strength of the Territorial Force will show no appreciable increase in numbers after 30th June next. There are 83,000 one-year men whose engagements terminate between the 1st April and end of June: it is reported that 10,000 out of that number left the Force on the 1st April and it may be safely estimated that three times this number will hand in their resignations during the three months ending the 30th June next.

The new Army Annual Bill is likely to be keenly discussed when it comes up in Parliament next week. The Labourites view with some alarm the introduction of the new clause regarding billeting in private houses as further indicating the militarism with which they imagine the country is becoming obsessed.

COUNCIL REFORMS.

Rangoon Moslem Association.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT GENERAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 19.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Rangoon Moslem Association, held to discuss the question of Mahomedan representation, resolutions were adopted to express gratitude to Lord Morley for separate representation shewn to Mahomedans; secondly, to express sorrow at the hostile action of the Hindus protesting against the above representation, at a meeting held in the Calcutta Town Hall and to appreciate the public spirit of Musulmans for having left the meeting; and finally, to express sorrow at the unsatisfactory reply received from Lord Morley in regard to the request of the deputation of the All-India Moslem League, London Branch, to appoint one Hindu and one Musulman in the Viceroy's Executive Council and to request Lord Morley to nominate a Musalman.

It was decided to forward copies of the first resolution to Lords Morley and Minto, through the local Government, and of the last to Lord Morley direct.

MADRAS HIGH COURT VAKILS.

Annual Social Gathering.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 19.

The annual social gathering of the Vakils of the High Court residing in Madras, came off on Saturday evening last at the residence Mr. P.R. Sundara Iyer, in Mylapore.

In recent years it has become a practice among the Vakils to hold a social gathering once a year. Hitherto the function was purely social; this year Mr. Sundara Iyer, a leading member of the Bar, known to belong to the moderate school of Indian politicians, introduced a healthy change by tacking on business as a portion of the social part of the function.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar read an interesting paper on some of the legal reforms, after which the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Siva Swami Iyer, Advocate-General, gave some sensible advice to the audience in the course of a lengthy speech.

STONE THROWING AT A MAIL TRAIN.

Many Narrow Escapes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 19.

I learn that three large rocks were thrown at the mail train from Ootacamund to Madras, on Tuesday evening last, at the first-class carriages a little way on the other side of the Erode Junction of the South Indian Railway. Several Europeans were returning by this train after the Easter Holidays. In each case the rocks crashed through the windows and bath rooms. No one was hurt, though there were several narrow escapes.

THE SITUATION IN THE GULF.

Communications Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSRA, APRIL 9.

DURING the last few weeks the situation on the river Tigris has become very serious. For the past few years, about this season, isolated attacks have been made on the steamers running from Busra to Baghdad, by the Arab tribes inhabiting the Amarah district. The principal cause of these outbreaks is that at this period of the year the land leases held by the Arab tribes in this neighbourhood from the Turkish Government fall in and there is considerable friction between the Arabs and the Government with regard to their renewal. This usually continues until one side (generally the Government) gives in.

The Arabs, having found this mode of protest so satisfactory in past years, appear to have decided to take action on a much larger scale this year and two of the principal tribes in that part of the country which are usually at enmity with one another have combined to enforce their claims. About three weeks ago one of the steamers belonging to Messrs. Lynch went from Busra to Baghdad, this being the last occasion on which the passage has been accomplished. She experienced a heavy rifle fire in the neighbourhood of Amarah and was repeatedly struck by bullets, no one however being injured. Shortly afterwards the "Baghdad," a steamer belonging to the Turkish Hamadieh Co., commanded by an English Captain, endeavoured to make the journey. Between Kurna and Amarah she was attacked by a large force of Arabs and a very severe fire was opened upon her. On attempting to reply with the only gun she carried (a 3-pounder) the man who was endeavouring to work it was killed. The majority of the people on board, with the exception of the Captain and the few necessary for navigation, then took refuge below, but so severe was the firing (which was carried on at a range of only from 15 to 50 yards) that four men were killed and several others wounded. One of the great features of the attack was the great accuracy of the Arab fire. Although the ship was moving at a considerable speed down stream a small strip of canvas, about a yard square, which served as a protection to the men operating the gun, was penetrated in a great many places; also the funnel was hit no less than 60 times. The cabin space, etc., was completely wrecked, the sides of the ship offering no resistance to the bullets. It was afterwards found that she was struck 560 times. The "Baghdad" was able later to return the fire and it is believed that some damage was caused to the assailants, who were however so well entrenched that very little could be seen of them. In this condition the "Baghdad" arrived in Busra.

The Turkish authorities then had her strengthened with iron plates and she was sent up again with 60 Turkish soldiers a few days later.

On 28th March Sir William Willcocks, the eminent authority on irrigation, left Busra on board one of the steamers of Messrs. Lynch and Co. Information has since been received that both these steamers, as well as three others belonging to the Turkish company, have been compelled to remain at Amarah, as the Arabs are now in great force on both sides of this town. The telegraph wires from Amarah have since been cut and no news has now been received from them for nearly a week. Some apprehension is being felt concerning them as the supplies in Amarah are liable to run short and further attacks on the steamers themselves are feared.

Forces are reported to be on the move from Baghdad, and the reserves in the Busra district have been called out but, little can be expected from these for some time to come.

Reports as to the number of Arabs now in the field vary between 10,000 and 28,000 but in any case the task before the Turkish authorities seems to be a difficult one.

As the situation stands at present there appears small probability of communications between Busra and Baghdad being re-opened for several weeks.

II

THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, APRIL 4.

The Nationalists at Bunder Abbas are directing local affairs smoothly and the situation remains unchanged. It now transpires that the organisers of the movement had secured the support of the people by holding out to them hopes of setting at naught the authority of the Shah, of rescinding the existing prohibitive Customs duties under Belgian Administration and levying instead only a nominal 5 per cent. "ad valorem" duty on all merchandise imported and exported, and reducing the price of all staple food to a level within the reach of the poorest of the poor. It should be stated that the inordinate rates of Customs duties and the supercilious manner of the Customs 'personnel' have alienated the sympathies of the people and this fact prompted them at once to work with the Nationalists. But they were duped, as immediately after the Nationalists had made their position secure, the leaders declared that in order to maintain the attitude taken and to resist possible attack on Bunder Abbas, large sums of money would be required and that therefore duty on merchandise would be levied as heretofore. Captain Shakespear, His Britannic Majesty's Consul, at once circularised the British shipping agents to cease issuing delivery orders on the Customs for merchandise arrived by their respective steamers, thus striking at the root of the Nationalist designs, namely, that of appropriating the Customs revenues. This action could not be persisted in, as it involved other questions and so the order was revoked, but the leaders were required to deposit the Customs revenues with the British Consul for safe custody—which the Nationalists are not prepared to do. Correspondence on the subject ensued and the result of the negotiations is awaited with keen interest by the Nationalists here.

No authentic news has reached here about the goings on at Mahommerah. Report says that the emissaries of the Ulloomas at Kerbella and Najaf had arrived there with credentials to Sheikh Kazel, beseeching him to throw off the yoke of Mohamed Ali Shah and to fraternise with the present Nationalist movement. In deference to their wishes the shrewd Sheikh is said to have promised co-operation and to withhold revenues from the Central Government at Teheran and to assume control of the Customs personally.

The Nationalists at Bushire have set up a local Parliament or Anjuman, consisting of twelve members, six of whom are elected from the clergy. This body is to direct and control the destinies of the movement and they have from the outset put themselves under the guidance of the Anjuman at Tabriz and of the Ulloomas in the holy cities of Kerbella and Najaf.

Sayed Morteza Ahrami of course continues at the head of the whole organisation, and exercises a predominating voice in its administration. They have appointed Mirza Ahmad Khan, Amir Panj, as the Nationalist Governor. Great interest is centred upon the attitude the British Government will adopt, for the Nationalists admit that upon the action of the British depends their entire success. The leaders are therefore anxious to enlist the sympathies of the British.

The Nationalists received a serious check when Major Cox, the British Resident, in a very strongly-worded protest warned Sayed Morteza Ahrami against the appropriation of the Customs revenues. The Resident, it is reported, pointed out that the said revenues were the property of the British Government, inasmuch as the Persian Government had guaranteed the Customs revenues as security against interest of 400,000 krans per month, due on loan given to Persia jointly by England and Russia. The Sayed is said to have replied that in order to maintain the attitude taken up by the Nationalists and to bring it to a successful issue they required the sinews of war and that therefore they would for the present, take five thousand krans every evening from the Customs daily receipts and that the balance would be kept in safe custody with a Persian subject pending reference to and advice from the Chief Anjuman at Tabriz. This knotty question still remains unsettled. Bushire itself is rendered doubly insecure by the fact of armed tribesmen pouring in daily from Tangistan and the outlying neighbouring districts and there are now now about, 1,500 of these surly wild men. A raid on the town is anticipated and the inhabitants are simply panic-stricken.

The management of affairs has lapsed into a pretty muddle created by disagreements among the leaders, some of whom are eager to seize the present opportunity for amassing wealth for themselves. The sober-minded leaders recommend that only about 200 armed men be retained for service and the rest sent away whence they came. They also insist upon Sayed Morteza Ahrami depositing for safe custody with a respectable Persian merchant all moneys received from the Customs. The Sayed will not agree to this. He also strongly declines to disgorge the past customs revenues, about two hundred and fifty thousand krans, or to render accounts, nor will he restore the 190 rifles and about 20,000 rounds of ammunition which were removed from the Customs premises during the earlier stages of their operations. The conduct of the Sayed has excited much indignation and he is looked upon with distrust. There is therefore a split in the camp of the Bushire Nationalists and the whole fabric is threatened.

Major COX, who had arranged to go down the Gulf to meet the Government Naval surveyors in connection with the laying of lighthouses and buoys in the Persian Gulf, observing the gravity of the local situation, has remained at his post and has deputed instead his able and trusted assistant, Captain Trevor. His Majesty's ships "Fox" and "Redbreast" are now at Bushire watching development of events.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

Appeal Judgment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 19.

To-day, in the Tinnevelly riot appeals, at the Madras High Court, Mr. Justice Munro delivered a lengthy judgment in the appeals of Loganatha Iyer, Sankaranaryana Pillay, Ramalinga Pillay, and Kanagasabapathy Pillay. Owing to difference of opinion between Mr. Justice Benson and Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, the matter was referred to his Lordship under Section 329, Criminal Procedure Code. In the appeal of Loganatha Iyer, his Lordship dealt exhaustively with the evidence and arguments adduced for and against appellant and came to the conclusion that he saw no reason to distrust the evidence of witness Samuel Pillay of the C.M.S. College, or of most of the other witnesses who spoke against appellant. One great point made by the defence was that taking the time and distance in consideration it was impossible for Loganatha Iyer to have been at the Mantapam lecturing to the mob at the time he was alleged to have done so by the Persian Munshi of the C.M.S. College and a student. His Lordship remarked: "There was considerable speculation as to the time in this case. The great excitement which prevailed on the occasion and other conditions were all against an accurate estimate being made of the time." Taking all circumstances into consideration however, and making due allowances in appellant's favour as to the time, his Lordship was not satisfied that the two witnesses, above referred to, deposed falsely against Loganatha Iyer. In these circumstances the conviction of Loganatha Iyer was confirmed and the appeal dismissed.

With regard to appellants Sankaranarayanan Pillay and Ramalinga Pillay his Lordship agreed with Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair that the evidence did not satisfactorily establish their guilt. Their conviction was accordingly set aside and they were directed to be acquitted.

With regard to Kanagasabapathy Pillay his Lordship remarked: "The suggestion of the defence that the case against him was concocted, was puerile. He had been rightly convicted." His Lordship agreed with Mr. Justice Benson in holding that his trial jointly with Loganatha Iyer was not illegal. The attack on the C. M. S. College and on the Police Station, his Lordship held formed part of the common object of the crowd. The appellant having been aware that the Municipal Office and the kerosine oil depot had already been set on fire, had common knowledge of the object of the mob when he joined them, before the attack on the police station. The conviction was accordingly confirmed and the appeal dismissed.

MADRAS PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Farewell Entertainment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 19.

On Saturday evening last the members of the Madras Bar entertained Mr. E. B. Powell, Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader, which post he has held for 24 years, on the eve of his retirement from the Service, at a dinner at D'Angelis' Restaurant. Mr. Napier, who succeeds Mr. Powell, presided and briefly referred to Mr. Powell's career in India during the last 39 years.

The Chief Justice, Sir Arnold White, unveiled a portrait of Mr. Powell to be placed in the rooms of the Bar Association of the High Court.

Mr. Powell replied in a humorous speech, recalling many humorous incidents which occurred during his connection with the Madras Bar.

The assemblage included most of the Judges of the High Court and all the leading Barristers of Madras.

THE LOG OF THE "MURIEL."

Port Said to Patras.

March 16 to 19 inclusive.—These days were spent at Port Said, and during this time the skipper was fully occupied. 200 gallons of kerosine were taken on board, as we did not know when we should be able to get the next supply, and of this 100 gallons were placed on deck in tins. A further consignment of stores from England was delivered on board as also were local purchases for ourselves and the crew. Necessary repairs to the deck-house brass rail were done by a local firm, and these proved very expensive. It was quoted to us, as an example of Port Said prices, that the cost of charging a 100 ampere-hour accumulator was 10 shillings. The rest of our party went on the 17th by rail to Cairo, whence they visited the Pyramids and returned on the night of the 18th to Port Said. We had hoped to be able to start on the 19th, and were ready for sea by 11 a.m., but the wind being dead ahead and nearly the force of a gale, with a low barometer we decided to defer our departure. In coming to this decision we had the benefit of the experienced advice of Captain Armitage of the s. s. "Isis," from whom in addition we received the greatest kindness and assistance. We arranged through the British Consul for the return to India of two of our native crew. These two lascars were suffering from general debility and consequently were shipped to Bombay as distressed British seamen.

March 20.—The wind having gone to West with a high barometer, we decided to start and signalled for the pilot whom the Canal Company insisted on our taking. By 8-40 a. m. we were under weigh with mainsail set and both motors at work to clear the harbour. Outside we found a nasty head Westerly swell which took nearly all the weigh off the vessel, so we had to keep one motor at work, with all plain sail set. By noon we had logged 16 miles, 12 good, adverse current 3 miles, our objective being the Corinth Canal, distant 618 miles. Further out the swell got exceedingly high, and the wind went to N.-W. force about 4 till 10 p. m., gradually falling till at 6 a. m. on the 21st March it became a flat calm which compelled us to stow all sails and continue under motor power alone. Our course from noon of the preceding day had been mostly N. by E., i.e heading direct for Cyprus, but now in the absence of wind we set it N. 43 W. for the island of Rhodes. Position at noon Lat. 32° 40." N. Long. 32° 14" E., logged 88, good 45 miles only, adverse current 16 miles. From noon we set the course for Kaso S. Point, distant 311 miles. The calm continued all day with a glassy sea and moderate N. N. W. swell. All sails stowed, both motors working perfectly. At 9 p.m. a slight air from the N. came along, gradually increasing till at 1-30 a.m. on March 22 we were able to set the mainsail and stop both motors. The westerly swell had now subsided and the general direction of the wind till noon being E.N.-E. force 3, we made good progress with the aid of one motor and spinnaker set as a balloon jib, logging up to 7 knots. Noon position Lat. 34° 61" N, Long. 30° 46" E, logged 142, good 131, adverse current 10 miles, distance to Rhodes South Point, towards which we had been heading since 1-30 a.m., 160 miles. Similar pleasant conditions continued till about 4 p.m., when the wind began to freshen and the sea to get up. The weather was now looking very dirty all round, and just as the order was given to get the spinnaker in, its clew carried away. At 5-30 we hove to, took in mainsail, set trysail and double-reefed staysail. This operation had just been completed when the wind set in strongly, force about 7, but after about an hour it dropped and came from afs, force 2 to 3, whereupon we started one motor, being anxious to keep speed up to 5 knots at least. Continued under staysail and one motor all night.

March 23.—Heavily overcast dull morning. At 10 a.m. set squaresail in place of staysail and fore sail, the wind being still dead aft. Rolling very unpleasant, making it impossible to set the mainsail although the wind was light, consequently progress was very slow. Position at noon Latitude 35° 45" N. and Longitude 28° 12" E, log 153, good 138, adverse current 13 miles. Passed close to the S. Point of Rhodes Island at 4 p.m. having made the Island shrouded in haze an hour earlier. Last night with a threatening sky we sailed under trysail and motor in a light wind, force 3. To-night the weather looking perfectly fine with a light breeze at 5-30 we set the mainsail, reefed only as an absurd precaution, but it was scarcely set when it came on to blow hard, and it had to be taken in within two hours. This evening we discovered an irreparable accident—our thermos flask most useful for providing a warm drink at change of night watches) was found to be broken. At dusk having run to within two miles of it by log from Rhodes only, we failed to make Scarpento Island, its whereabouts being enveloped in thick mist. We attempted to steer N. N.-W. to clear it for certain, but with the strong wind and rough sea were afraid of gybing. There was nothing for it therefore but to take in the mainsail set less than two hours before. In coming into the wind for this purpose, the vessel pitched heavily and the runner span parted aloft. Fortunately no one was hurt by the fall of gear. (This runner span was absolutely new, having been made at Port Said only four days before. Obviously all the rope and wire obtained from England in November last as spare for the voyage is of bad quality and unreliable). Having got the mainsail in, we ran N. N.-W. for the Kandalusia Light, distant about forty miles, as this seemed the direction clearest of dangers. We had necessarily to give up our intention of visiting Santorin which we had particularly wished to do for the double purpose of cleaning the yacht's copper in the Sulphurous water there, and of purchasing some wine. To still further reduce speed in case the Kandalusia Light should be enveloped in fog we lowered the staysail and hauled the foresail flat in. We however made the light at 1 a.m. and were close to at 5 a.m.

March 24.—The weather looking atrocious we thought of trying to find anchorage under Kos or Kilimno Islands, but at sunrise, conditions improving, we decided to keep the sea. Position at noon Lat. 36° 42" N. Long, 26° 26" E., logged 109, good 103, adverse current 6 miles. We held various consultations as to the best tactics and course to pursue. There was no anchorage within reach by daylight except one too close to us in Stampalia Island. We would have liked to make open water near Santorin, but with the wind which was blowing it was not possible to work within the Islands during daylight except at great sacrifice of mileage. We therefore decided to continue N. W. to make the light on Nikaria Island before sundown and to lay to with the light aboard all night if the weather conditions should prevent further progress. When setting the course accordingly for Denusa Island for a departure position for the night we read in the sailing directions that there was a cove on the E. side with anchorage, so decided to investigate it. We had nothing but a small scale chart which showed no details of the place. We arrived off the island in good time and when well inside the opening took a sounding but got no bottom at 40 fathoms: another still further in gave 28 fathoms. Meanwhile we had noticed a little Greek schooner moored behind some rocks, and on our hoisting the Pilot Jack three men immediately showed off. One, the Captain, was a splendid seaman and brought us into a narrow passage about 100 yards wide between two islands close to his own schooner, mooring us with a warp to the shore and single anchor. This was done during a heavy rain squall, his own boat taking the line ashore. It was with difficulty I could get him to accept a sovereign—indeed not until I insisted he should take it for his men. Up till 8 p.m. there were frequent squalls with thunder and lightening and heavy rain, but afterward we had a quiet night.

March 25.—In the early morning we took a few photos from the shore and went on board the Greek schooner and found her a fine yacht-like vessel, beautifully clean both on deck and below. The captain had English charts and English four-strand rope, and was loading with ore of some kind. We gave him some cigarettes and picture papers which seemed much appreciated. We parted grateful friends after an exchange of cards and a promise to send him some prints of the photos. On getting clear of the island about 8 a.m., we set the reefed mainsail, as the weather was looking very dirty to windward and the barometer very low, and decided to make the port of Syra distant 48 miles for the night. In fact throughout the voyage through the Archipelago—the weather was most unsettled though we did not encounter any sea or wind to speak of. Our chief anxiety was the blotting out of the islands and lights during the night in the frequent rain squalls we experienced. At noon we were between Mokoni, Paros and Na

and we proceeded under motor power, entering Syra harbour at 4 p.m., where we were boarded by a pilot who anchored and tied us up stern to the mole in 8 fathoms. Syra is a town of some 18,000 inhabitants and is very picturesque, the houses, built of marble being closely clustered on two comical hills rising up from the harbour. We had a walk through the stone-paved narrow streets to the top of one of these hills, whence there is a splendid view of the surrounding country and the Archipelago. We then returned to the square which is nicely laid out with palms and acacias, and dined at the Hotel d'Angleterre. We were monstrously swindled by the Government authorities, who in addition to charging 10 shillings for the Health Officer's visit made a further imposi of 10 shillings for a self-imposed interpreter to this functionary, although we conversed with the former in French,—possibly it was really 20 francs, but the doctor pocketed the sovereign though presumably he ought to have returned 5 francs. The pilot had come on board with a man whom we took to be his assistant, but who turned out to be a "shark" and who stuck to us after we went on shore until, to get rid of him, the skipper had to disgorge a further sum. Our native crew are very improvident in the matter of their food. We find they have not been using the ship biscuits which we bought for them at Port Said, pretending that these don't agree with them. Both our European seamen as well as ourselves have tried these biscuits and find them quite good. The Calicut boy, whom we brought from Bombay as steward, is also a great trial owing to his laziness and dirty habits. He gave promise at the start of turning out a smart boy, but has disappointed us greatly.

March 26.—In case we should be further mulcted in pilots and harbour dues we decided to make an early start from Syra, and accordingly got under way at 4-50 a.m. and had a most delightful day's sailing among the numerous islands in sunshine on a smooth sea. The air was crisp, the thermometer at noon being 61 ○ Noon position Lat. 37 ○ 33," Long. 24 ○ to 11," logged from Syra 70 of which 59 were good, to Corinth Canal 61 miles. We intended to halt a day at the entrance to the Canal to enable some of our party to visit Athens, the distance thence by rail being comparatively short. At 5 p.m. we could plainly see from the deck Piræus, and in Athens itself the Acropolis, palace and other buildings. On arriving at the canal at 9-15 p. m. we found however that the only convenient train left at 11-30 a. m. next day and took 5 hours, so we decided to continue to Patras, and without dropping anchor at once went through the Canal and passed into the Gulf of Corinth. The Canal is a most remarkable engineering work. It follows almost exactly the line of the canal begun, but never completed, by the Emperor Nero 1,800 years ago. It was opened for traffic in 1893 having taken 11 years to construct. It is four miles long, varies in width from 98 to 81 feet at the water line and is about 26 feet deep, being available for vessels up to 23 1-2 feet draught and 65 1-2 feet beam. The summit of the land through which it is cut was 250 feet above sea level, and the sides rise almost vertically with a footpath cut out on each a few feet above water level and lit by rows of electric incandescent lamps. A railway girder bridge crosses the canal at a height above the water of 147 ft. 8 in. The effect of passing between the high walls, rising far above the mast head cut out from the solid land and rock, faced only in parts with masonry, is very weird. The passage occupied 39 minutes, using both our motors.

March 27.—The early morning in the Gulf of Corinth was heavily overcast with some rain. We sighted the light on Cape Psaromyta, but at 4 a. m. a heavy squall lasting two hours shut out this and all shore lights, and the wind heading us, we had to make several tacks, very unpleasant work in a sea only nine miles wide. Later on there were several bright intervals between the squalls during which we had charming views on both sides of fertile hillside beautifully green, studded with villages and backed by mountain ranges, snow-topped, rising to 7,000 feet. This was the oldest day we have yet had—the thermometer verying between 61 ○ and 52 ○. At 11-30 a. m. we passed through the Narrows where a strong current was running with water much discoloured, and at 1 p. m. entered the harbour of Patras, and after some trouble on account of the southerly wind which was blowing, moored with stern warps to bollards on the mole. The following is a summary of the voyage from Port Said :—

Time at Sea 145 hours = 6 days 1 hour
Miles logged 790
Miles made good 687
Under motor power for 101 hours covering 583 miles
Adverse current 47 miles
Head winds for 44 hours
Beam winds for 14 hours
Aft winds for 46 hours
Calms for 41 hours

COLONEL C. P. LUKIS.

To Succeed Surgeon-General Bomford.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

Colonel C. P. Lukis, I.M.S., whose appointment to succeed Surgeon-General Bomford, is now settled, has done distinguished service in a number of widely separated branches of Indian Medical Department. He saw military service in Mahsud-Waziri Campaign of 1881 and in the Zhob Valley in 1884. He was Civil Surgeon at Simla in the latter nineties. He afterwards accompanied Lord Curzon to the Persian Gulf, and in 1905 became Principal of the Calcutta Medical College. He takes helm of the Medical Department at a critical time when unofficial medical practitioners are coming in to fill numerous appointments, hitherto held almost exclusively by members of the official service—a time when administrative experience he has gained in training young medical officers, Indian and European at the Calcutta Medical College is especially requisite, since there is no doubt that the tendency of the future must be for such officers to take an ever increasing share of the medical work of the country, both official as well as general.

The successor to Colonel Lukis in the Principalship of the Calcutta Medical College has not yet been appointed. As however Colonel Harris had been selected by the Bengal Government to act in this post during the leave which Colonel Lukis had applied for before it was known that he would be appointed to succeed Surgeon-General Bomford it is not improbable that this arrangement may continue.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

Major Caruana, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Burma Division, is transferred to the Southern Army Headquarters.

Col. Acton, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Southern Army, is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Northern Army, vice Colonel Reid, appointed Judge Advocate-General.

Lieutenant, the Hon'ble C. A. J. Annesley, Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras, vice Duff, appointed Military Secretary.

Sanction has been given for the employment of Lieutenant Wilkinson, West Yorkshire Regiment, with the Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

An exchange has been approved between Captain the Hon'ble B. J. Russell and M. L. Goldie, R. H. A. The latter officer embarks for India on the 23rd, on appointment to "G" Battery.

Colonel C. N. Watts, British Service, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, 9th (Secunderabad) Division.

Major H. Corbyn, W. Battery R. H. A. was killed by accident at Sialkot yesterday.

EXTRAORDINARY WEATHER IN NORTH INDIA.

Rain and Cold.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

Fears referred to yesterday lest unseasonable rain, which has been induced by a depression from Persia, should extend into the wheat growing districts where the harvest is now ripening, are now being realised. To-day's returns show a precipitation alike in the N.-W. Himalayas and along the adjacent plains of the Punjab and the United Provinces and Meteorological Department anticipates its extension into Rajputana and Central India. An extraordinary cold wave has accompanied the rain, Lahore to-day being twenty-six degrees below normal and Ludhiana thirty-one degrees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 19.

Lucknow and the District has had two thunderstorms during the past 36 hours, which have produced a very decided change in the weather, from a maximum of over 100 ○ for many days, and a minimum from 70 ○ to 75 ○. The temperature has fallen to 85 ○ maximum and 63 ○ minimum.

MOLE GOLD GRAVELS, TD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 19.

The prospectus has been issued in Rangoon of the Mole Gold Gravels, Limited, with a share capital of Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 500,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, of which 200,000 are offered to the public for subscription. The Company is purely a local one with a local Directorate.

MR. KIRWAN'S MURDER.

Four Pathans Sentenced to Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 19.

The trial of the four Pathans for the murder of Mr. Kirwan terminated this afternoon. Two Burmese assessors found the four accused not guilty. The main contentions of the defending counsel were that the evidence for the prosecution was false and unreliable, so much so that the Court could not convict on it. Mr. Carr, Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the two Burmise assessors, found the four accused guilty and sentenced them to death.

SEDITIOUS PUBLICATION.

Nabin C. Pal Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

Mr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to-day fined Nabin Chandra Pal Rs. 200 for printing "Booll Mahijuja," a work which the Court described as carefully compiled to promote sedition, to cause people to hate the constitution and to desire to subvert and change it for another from of government.

THE LATE DR. PECHEY-PHIPSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some time ago you kindly inserted a letter on the subject of the Fund. As the Committee in England now wish to close their accounts I should be much obliged if you would publish the particulars in the enclosed circular, and allow me to add the request that all subscriptions may be paid in to Messrs. King King and Co. without delay.—I am, &c.,

A. M. BENSON.

Bombay, April 19.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Lord and Lady Reay, Lord and Lady Harris, Lord Sandhurst, Sir M Bhownuggree, Miss Carthorne, M D, Mr and Mrs Rawlinson Ford, The Misses Ford, Mrs Grattan Geary, Mr and Mrs K. P. Hawksley, The Misses Hawksley, Miss Irby, Mrs. Jessawalla, George Kettredge, Esq., Lady Lely, Mrs Marshall, M D, Miss A. Maclaren, M D, Walter Maclaren, Esq, Mrs McClelland, Mrs Millard, Sir Charles Ollivant, Mr and Mrs O'Connell, Mr and Mrs Primrose Pechey, Dr Rukhmabai, Mrs S D Sassoon, Miss Siddon, Lady Scott, E M Slater, Esq., Sir A and Lady Trevor, Mrs Thorne, Miss Tyebji, Miss M. Todd, M D, Lady Turner, Mr and Mrs Ulath, Mrs Willert, Miss Walker, M. D.

The Committee in England have issued the following circular:—

Two objects have been considered by the committee as worthy and fitting memorials of the gifted woman to whose memory her friends desire to raise a tribute of appreciation and affection :—

(a) The foundation of a Post-Graduate schoolarship, to be held by a Medical woman, who comes from India, or who proposes to work in India. Post-Graduate Study to be carried on in any place or any country, approved by the Trustees.

(b) The building and endowment of one or more additional bungalows at the Nasik Sanatorium for women and children.

Post-Gratuate Scholarship.—Mrs. Phipson often regretted the very meagre assistance that is forthcoming to help any of the younger medical graduates to pursue a special line of study. The necessity of earning a livelihood as soon as they are qualified, often prevents women from giving up one or two additional years to specialized work in one of the many important branches of medical science. A scholarship of this description would be of great assistance but in order to be of real value, a fair yearly income would be necessary, representing a capital of from £1,500 to £2,000.

Nasik Sanatorium.—This Convalescent Home for Women and Children owes its origin entirely to Mrs. Phipson, who recognized the importance of the dry Deccan air, as a restorative after an illness in the enervating climate of Bombay. It is situated about four hours distant by rail from Bombay, and consists at present of 15 small bungalows, intended for Europeans, Eurasians, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Portuguese. Each bungalow is for the use of one patient, for one month, and she can be accompanied by husband, children or relatives. The land was presented by Mrs. Phipson, each bungalow built, furnished and endowed by various donors. The sanatorium, which owes everything to the labour and interest of Mr. and Mrs. Phipson, is now being placed in the hands of Trustees; it requires further funds to place it on a self-supporting basis

The cost of building and furnishing one bungalow is about Rs. 4,000 without endowment.

The Committee of the Sanatorium have recently decided to alter the name of this Institution from the "Nasik Sanatorium for Women and Children" to "The Pechey Phipson Sanatorium for Women and Children" in memory of the originator and founder of the Institution.

As this has been settled it might now be advisable to apply donations to the "Endowment Fund" of this Institution which can never hope to be self-supporting if it is to fulfil the original objects of the founders, e.g., to provide accommodation on the healthy plains of the Deccan for women and children (of all races) who are in need of a change of climate, but whose circumstances do not admit of their taking a house or living at a dak bungalow.

It is open to subscribers in India to make further suggestions as to the disposal of the Fund. A proposal has been made to place a bust of Mrs. Pechey Phipson in the University Library or other public Hall.

Subscriptions may be sent to Messrs. King, King & Co, Bombay, to be placed to the account of the Dr. Edith Pechey Phipson Memorial Fund.

RESIDENCES FOR POOR PARSEES.

A Prize Distribution.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Bai Ruttonbai F. Panday Memorial School was held last evening in a shamiana at the foot of Falkland Road overbridge, a large number of ladies and gentlemen attending. The Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes presided and Lady Hughes gave away the prizes.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban, Honorary Secretary, read the Report, from which the following are extracts :—

"The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the School was to have taken place on the 25th ultimo, when H. E. the Governor had kindly consented to preside and the late lamented Miss Clarke to distribute the prizes, but it was postponed owing to the sad event which occurred about that time ; an event which has taken away from among us one whose death is mourned by every class and community of this vast City ; one who took a genuine and keen interest in all that concerned the welfare of the people ; one who had by her noble heart and amiable qualities endeared herself to every one with whom she came in contact. In Miss Clarke the City has lost an earnest, sincere and devoted friend. We all sincerely sympathise with H. E. the Governor in the calamity which has befallen him and pray to God that He may give him strength to bear it. The School is an offshoot of the "Fund for Providing Residences for Poor Parsis" and as such is under the management of the Committee of that Fund. The aim of the scheme is to benefit the poorer working classes of our community, whose earnings are barely sufficient for the mere necessaries of life and who, therefore, find it very difficult to house themselves in suitable quarters. Our scheme is on the same lines as the Peabody Trust for providing residences for the working classes of the City of London. After years of strenuous exertions we have been able to put up 27 buildings, large and small. These provide accommodation for 146 families numbering in all 600 souls. But the number of residences we have been able to supply is still far from being adequate for the demand for such residences, though our example has been followed by others and three blocks of buildings accommodating 48 families have been provided by the liberality of the late lamented Mrs. Avabai Framji Petit and two blocks (each containing 32 sets of rooms) have been erected at Parel by another philanthropic Parsee lady, Mrs. Jerbai Naorosji N. Wadia, and although the Zoroastrian Association, following in our footsteps, have put up two buildings accommodating 18 families, still the demand appears to be almost as great as ever and so many applications continue to pour in that unless the present number of dwellings is considerably increased it would not be possible to provide for all deserving cases. The whole of the ground at our disposal, measuring 9,945 square yards, having now been fully built over and occupied, we have secured another plot of land measuring 3,393 square yards at Gilder Street. It belongs to the Bombay Improvement Trust and is not very far from this place. On a portion of this plot two new buildings have just been commenced. For one of these Mrs. Jerbai Hormasji Dadashanji has made over to us the sum of Rs. 35,000 and for the other Mr. Hormasji Nusserwanji Cooper (of China) has promised us Rs. 27,000. To both these donors our thanks are due. These two buildings when completed will provide accommodation for about 31 families. We have, besides, in hand a sum of about Rs. 18,000 being the accumulations of an amount realized by the sale of a Water Parab which has been discontinued. This sum we have been able to secure through the generosity of Mr. Dady Nusserwanji Dady and other members of his family, with the sanction of the High Court. It is to be utilized for another building, which we hope to commence after the next rains. It will accommodate a few more families. We have a large area of land still available for building and I avail myself of this opportunity to appeal once more to the charitably disposed members of my community to lend their earnest and sympathetic help towards the furtherance of the object we have in view. It gives me much pleasure to mention in concluding this portion of my remarks that the health of the inmates of these homes for the poor has been uniformly good, the mortality among them being only 10 per 1,000 as against a mortality of 27 per 1,000 among the Parsees of this City. This shows how many more lives could be saved by the provision of more buildings of this class.

The children of our tenants as well as those of the neighbouring Parsee population were put to much inconvenience for want of a suitable school in the immediate neighbourhood of their homes. The attention of the late Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit having been drawn to this desideratum he with his characteristic liberality gave us the building which stands before us for a school in memory of his daughter, the late Mrs. Rutonbai Framji Panday and endowed it with a sum of Rs. 24,000 with contributions from himself and other members of his family. The work of the school was started on 1st August 1898 with 65 children on the rolls, and this number has now, I am glad to say, increased to 309. Of this number 250 are girls and the rest are boys under 12 years of age. On completing the age of 12 years the boys have to go elsewhere for their schooling.

The school consists of a Primary School Department, a Middle School Department and a High School Department. The Primary School teaches from the Gujarati Alphabet to Gujarati Standard IV, the Middle School teaches Anglo-Vernacular Standards I to III and the High School Vernacular Standards IV to VII. We hope to be able to send up a few girls for the Matriculation Examination this year. The instruction imparted in our School is not confined to the standard prescribed by Government and the University but special attention is also paid to such subjects of practical utility to girls as cookery, laundry-work, needle work (including cutting-out) and embroidery, and to such time-honoured feminine accomplishments as drawing and music. Religious instruction is also imparted throughout the whole school and it is gratifying to us to observe that the children of this school obtained the first prizes at a competitive public examination held by the Association for Promoting Zoroastrian Knowledge. Since the last two years we have introduced Persian as our Second Language, it being the language of our ancient fatherland.

I beg on behalf of my Committee and myself to tender our most cordial and grateful acknowledgments to you, Sir, and to Lady Hughes for the honour you have done us by gracing this occasion with your presence."

A very interesting programme of recitations was then gone through by the pupils.

A silver tea-set was then presented to Miss Aimai Heerjibhoy Patel, late Head Mistress of the school.

Lady Hughes then distributed the prizes.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman addressing the meeting said:

Sir Walter Hughes said :—My old friend Mr. Murzban, in inviting me to preside on this occasion, referred to visit Lady Hughes and I paid to these Falkland Road tenements some years ago. I remember it well and how we found occasion to congratulate Mr. Murzban on the very satisfactory start that had then been made. We have now to congratulate him and the Committee on the progress that has since been achieved. The whole of the ground at their disposal at Falkland Road, some two acres in area, has now been built over and a fresh site at Gilder Street has been taken up on lease which will enable them to about double the accommodation. It is satisfactory to find that the value of the property on 31st December last stood at nearly 5 1/2 lakhs which includes Rs. 54,000 in cash. I can imagine how impatient Mr. Murzban, with his instincts as a practical man of business, must be to turn this cash balance into bricks and mortar and I congratulate him and the Committee on having been able to start work on two new blocks of buildings on the Gilder Street site. If I were asked I should say there are two things which are very noticeable about the Parsi community. One is that their very poor are comparatively few in number : the other is the remarkable spirit of charity which prevails amongst them. I do not know if I am quite right, but I should say that while the number of families who can afford to pay no more than Rs. 12 a month may be considerable—the percentage of the very poor who can only pay for a single tenement is remarkably low as compared with other communities. The list of the benevolent institutions in Bombay bears eloquent testimony to the charitable instincts of the community and of the large and honourable share they take in the relief of sickness and suffering and poverty. Mr Murzban in inviting me to take the chair at this meeting was also kind enough to refer to the interest I take in the question of housing the poor in Bombay, and on this subject I should like to say a few words. I take some pride in recalling that soon after the first outbreak of plague the Port Trustees set an example to the other employers of labour in the city by embarking on a scheme for housing a large body of their employes in sanitary chawls, and they did it on principles as regards the extent of the accommodations to be provided, which have not yet found as many imitators as I should wish, but which I am certain are bound to ultimately prevail. I have set my face strongly against the practice of seeking to condemn people, even the very poor, to live, in this climate, in rooms 10 by 9 feet which are veritable cells. I am glad to say that the most recent examples of Improvement Trust chawls are on a more liberal scale and there is a disposition to revert to the original type of the first blocks erected at Agripada. We are told, Gentlemen, that this matter of housing the working classes is the question of the hour in Bombay. I hope it may be recognized as such and be promptly and effectually dealt with. But I cannot resist saying that it ought not to be the question of the hour, for it most certainly would have been dealt with within the last ten years, had the intentions of Lord Sandhurst's Government in constituting the Improvement Trust been carried out.

LORD SANDHURST'S SCHEME.

Lord Sandhurst's scheme contemplated the erection of chawls for 50,000 people at the expense of the Trust (for which a sum of Rs. 81 lakhs was included in the financial estimates) within the first 10 years of the Trust's existence. A good beginning was made by starting, as almost the first work of the Board, the Agripada chawls by laying down the principle that the construction of chawls should in all cases precede the work of demolition. But within a few months the Board seems to have become paralyzed by the fear that the outlay would not prove financially remunerative and progress was seriously delayed. The result has been that to date the Improvement Trust has spent a total of only about 11 lakhs on this purpose as against 81 lakhs contemplated. Had the original estimates been worked up to we should be in a far different position and this matter would not now be the question of the hour—at any rate in the acute sense in which it now is. I must ask you to excuse this digression, but the occasion of congratulating the Parsi community on what they have accomplished seemed to me appropriate for referring to aspects of the same question so vitally concerned with the interests of the large labouring population of the City generally. To return to the subject more immediately before us, I do not doubt that the appeal made in the report for further assistance will meet with ready response. There is ample evidence in the report to show that the work meets with the active sympathies of the community and that the stream of charitable munificence is unchecked. The School established in memory of the late Bai Ratonbai appears to me to have been phenominally successful and it must be a source of great gratification to the Committee as well as to the Head Mistress and teaching staff to be able to record that in a little more than 10 years the attendance has increased from 65 to over 300. There is most satisfactory evidence of the care devoted to the instruction in the School, for instance, in the list of subjects of practical utility taught in addition to the prescribed standards, and I congratulate the School on earning its first grant for the Primary Department and on the prospect of also securing a further grant for the secondary division. In conclusion I have to express the pleasure it has been to Lady Hughes to present the prizes and to us both to take part in these proceedings. It is particularly gratifying to me because of my long friendship with Mr. Murzban which has taught me to greatly appreciate his worth and sterling qualities. I rejoice in the great success of his efforts in providing in this direction for the wants of the poorer members of his community, for I know how near the purpose has been to his heart and what a gratification it must be to him to reap the harvest of his labours in the appreciation which I am sure you must all feel. (Loud applause).

Mr. B.D. Petit, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and Lady Hughes, said that it was but natural that the joy felt by the prize-winners at receiving the prizes amid such pleasing associations should be greatly enhanced at finding themselves lucky enough to have got them at the hands of such a worthy and respected Lady. It was nearly a generation since Sir Walter Hughes had been intimately connected with the life of the city. It was a matter of common knowledge how valuable his services had been to our city as the First Chairman of the City Improvement Trust and as the Chairman of the Port Trust. As Sir Walter Hughes had himself told them on another occasion, his interests "are bound up in the progress of their city. Its welfare, its sanitation, its advancement in every direction have been in the past and are to-day and will continue to be deeply at his heart." It gave them all no small pleasure to find such a distinguished gentleman presiding on an occasion like this. They knew how busy persons in his position always were. It was always on the time of such gentleman that the greatest calls were made and the wonder of it was that the busiest man found the most of time. They were all beholden to Sir Walter and Lady Hughes for their kind presence there that afternoon. He was sure they would all carry with acclamation the vote of hearty thanks to Sir Walter and Lady Hughes, which he had the pleasure to propose.

The motion was carried with acclammation, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

BARRAH DACOITY CASE.

Trial by Special Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

The Barrah Dacoity case was taken up at the High Court, to-day, by the Special Bench comprising of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and Justices Mookerjee and Carnduff. The four prisoners are Kartick Chunder Dutt, Birendra Chandra Mullick, Krishna Kumar Mandal and Kokaram Mandal. They were committed by Mr. A. J. Laine, District Magistrate of Dacca, on two charges; the first under Section 396 I. P. Code for committing dacoity and murdering Biswamba Chowkidar and Bahar Ali on the 2nd June, the last and second accused under Sections 302 and 149 I. P. Code for committing rioting between Barrah and Kasara with the common object of resisting custody and murdering Umanath De at Dhamrai and Gadu Sheik at Depasai on the 3rd June. Kartick who has been connected in the Bighati Dacoity case was placed in the dock handcuffed. Mr. Gregory, Standing Counsel, and Mr. Gupta, instructed by Mr. Hume, represented the Crown. Mr. R. C. Sen, with Messrs, A. N. Choudhuri and Sen Gupta defended the second accused.

The charges having been read the accused pleaded not guilty. The first, third and fourth said they were poor and that there were serious charges against them. They asked the Court to appoint counsel to defend them. The Court thought it was proper and appointed Mr. N. C. Sen to defend the first accused and Mr. K. P. Basu, the third and fourth accused. Mr. Gregory then opened the case for the Crown detailing the facts at some length. The case is likely to last some days.

The Barrah dacoity was committed on the 2nd June 1908. The dacoits, who ran away with 35,000 or 30,000 rupees from the house of Soshi Sircar were chased by the villagers along the river bank for nearly fifty miles, but eventually escaped. The murders with which they are charged were committed by them in endeavouring to escape.

THE ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

Asoki Chunder Mundi Allowed Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

Mr. Beachcroft, to-day, allowed bail to Asoki Chunder Mundi, one of the accused in the bomb case at Alipore who is seriously ill in jail.

NOTES ON CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Peking, March 22.

MONGOLIAN RAILWAY COMMISSIONER.

The Government, it is stated, is alive to the necessity of building railways in Mongolia, but as conditions there are different from those obtaining in the provinces of China proper, it is deemed advisable to appoint a special High Commissioner for Mongolian Railways, as in the case of the Canton-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukou lines, to assist the Yuchuanpu and the Ministry of Posts and Communications in dealing with the question. It is stated that either Prince Kalahsin or Prince Kalakachasaka will be appointed for the post.

UNIFORM RATE OF EXCHANGE.

The Ministry of Finance is of opinion that, if a uniform rate of exchange for copper cash throughout China could be ensured, it would go a great way to obviate currency irregularities in the country ; and has endeavoured, without success, to obtain Imperial sanction to enforce a rule to that effect. The endeavour was doomed to disappointment in view of the fact that exchange fluctuation is virtually dependent on the mercantile community. The Ministry is now endeavouring to move the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Finance to secure its support with a view to solving this difficult problem.

ANTI-OPIUM MEASURES.

As the International Opium Commission has completed its mission, the Chinese Anti-Opium High Commissioners in Peking are keenly alive to the necessity of taking immediate action to enforce the suppression. They have proposed to hold a series of meetings with the Ministry of Finance and the Government Council to deliberate on the measures to be put into operation. It is reported that the first question which will be brought up for consideration will be, curtailmentor the limit of that time for prohibition of poppy plantation, regulations for rewards to the authorities who show energy and attain success in carrying out the prohibition and steps to detect negligence of officials in enforcing the interdict.

NAVAL BASES.

With reference to a naval base for the new Chinese Imperial Navy which is in course of reorganization, Prince Su, the Presiding Navy Commissioner, has suggested that Chefoo harbour should be made the base for the first Naval squadron. Apropos of this, the Fukein Viceroy lately reported that Makiang in that province is a good harbour with natural facilities for a naval base, as it is a deep and well-protected harbour, sufficiently large for over thirty large men-of-war, and is also centrally situated on the coast for such a purpose. The Navy Commissioners have decided to dispatch a deputy to survey the place and to report to them for further consideration.

KULING TRAMWAYS.

According to a Chinese dispatch, it is stated that in order to facilitate traffic at Kuling in the summer when many foreigners resort to the hills there to spend their vacation, the Manager of the Kuling Estate Company has proposed that a tramway should be constructed from the port of Kiukiang to Kuling. The necessary survey of the route has been made and it is stated that funds are being raised to put the scheme, into operation.

WEST RIVER MEN OF WAR.

The Ministry of War has received a report from the Viceroy of Kwangtung stating that four men-of-war have been completed for service on the West River. They cost Tls. 61,300 each, and can steam twelve or thirteen knots a hour, they carry four guns and a Krapp or magazine, and are fitted up with electric light, search light and wireles telegraph apparatus.

JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

It is stated that though the Japanese boycott in the South in connexion with the Tatsu Maru incident last year, has subsided through the action of the Viceroy, Japan has asked the Waiwupu to bring greater pressure to bear in order entirely to uproot the movement. Owing to the urgent request of the Japanese Minister the Waiwupu has agreed to order the Viceroy again to investigate the matter and to deal severely with a few of the prime movers of the boycott, and so soothe Japanese feelings about the matter.

EQUAL TREATMENT.

It is stated by the local Chinese Press that in cases brought by foreigners against Chinese which have been heard before the Shanghai Taotai, it has been the practice for the Taotai to furnish the foreign Consuls concerned with copies of the judgments before they were officially delivered : but the cases heard by the foreign judges in their Courts, where the plaintiffs are Chinese and defendants foreigners, a similar course is not adopted: on the contrary, the judgments are given forthwith without any reference to the Taotai. His Honour regards this as an unfair arrangement and has written a dispatch to the British Consul-General requesting him to ask the British judge to follow the practice of sending him copies of judgments before delivering them, so as to ensure equal treatment to Chinese interests.

THE INTERNATIONAL RECREATION CLUB.

This institution was formed, it will be remembered, by a number of the Chinese gentry for the purpose of recreation for its Chinese and foreign members, and one of the objects was to carry on pony racing. Owing to the high value of land in the settlements, the necessary area for a recreation ground has not been acquired. Mr. Yu Yaching, the promoter has now discovered a suitable plot of ground, some 600 or 700 mow, to the east of the Kiangnan Railway station, which so far has not turned out very remunerative for agricultural purposes. He has, therefore, petitioned the Taotai, proposing that it should be acquired in the same manner as land for government Railways and has asked the Taotai's assistance towards the purchase by ordering the tipaos to report on the market price of the land and forbidding the owners from raising it as they may wish, so that the site may be bought at a reasonable market value. In consideration of the public character of the enterprise, the Taotai has thought fit to oomply with the request.

MINING LICENCES.

Under the existing mining regulations applicants for mining licences have to obtain them from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in Peking, through the Viceroy or Governor of the province. In view of the appointment of Intendants of Industry in the provinces the Ministry has informed the provincial authorities that in future mining licences will be issued by the Intendants of Industry and applications need not be made to the Board. Where such Intendants have not been appointed, these licences will be issued by the Mining Bureau in the provinces.

RELEASING SLAVES.

Canton dispatches say that in pursuance of an Imperial Order issued some time ago, H E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of Kwangtung, has given instructions to the Provincial Treasurer, ordering him to take steps to set free all slaves and their children in that province and to prohibit the practice in future of buying slaves among the people.

REVOLUTIONISTS AT POOTOO.

A Chinese contemporary reports states that the Tinghai Magistrate is in receipt of a confidential cablegram informing him that a number of Chinese revolutionists were taking refuge on the Pootoo islands, near Ningpo. On receiving this information, the Magistrate proceeded to the islands with runners and soldiers in the hope of effecting some arrests. The result of the expedition is not yet known.

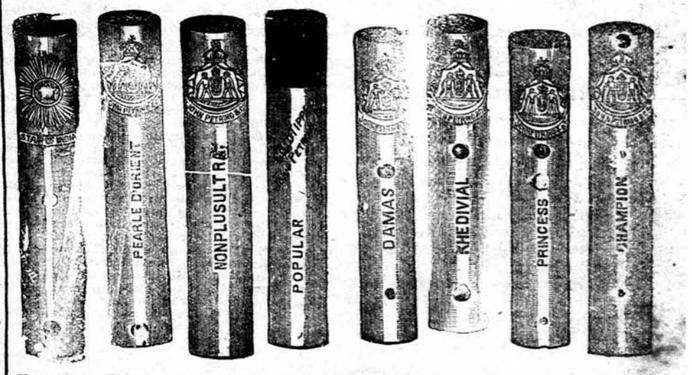
MAPS OF CHINESE DEPENDENCIES.

The Ministry of War is seriously considering the want of maps of Tibet and Mongolia suitable for military use, and has decided shortly to appoint commissioners to survey the routes and make the necessary maps of the territories to meet the demand.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS.

It will be remembered that not long ago, the Yuchuanpu obtained Imperial permission to raise a national loan of Tls. 10,000,000 by the issue of Government bonds, with which it was proposed to redeem the Peking Hankow Railway. The bonds have been issued by the Communication Bank in Peking but, so far, the demand for them has been dull, three causes are assigned as affecting their sale; lack of confidence in the Government, the reduction of the interest from the eight per cent. first proposed to seven, and lastly that it is laid down in the regulations that the surplus profits should be apportioned by the ministry, and that no scrutiny of accounts would be permitted. For these reasons the people are suspicious of what may happen if they invest money in these bonds.—"N. C. Herald."

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star o. India per 100	Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100	Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ „ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled' Orient,	„ 3-4	Khedivial ...	„ 2-0
Damas	„ „ 2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

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SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

OPENING MATCHES.

The opening games in Bombay in connection with the Aga Khan Tournament were played yesterday afternoon at Marine Lines and on the ground of the Bombay Gymkhana. These, however, were not the first matches in the Tournament as at Poona the Northamptons had already defeated the Lincolns. This year the Tournament seems to enjoy more popularity than ever, for there has been a record entry of thirty-one teams. Mr. W. R. Sharpe, who has taken on the onerous duties of Honorary Secretary to the Tournament this year, has enclosed and laid out the ground at Marine Lines in an excellent fashion and the seating arrangements in both enclosures leave nothing to be desired.

14TH HUSSARS VS. PARSEE PIONEERS "A."

This game took place on the Marine Lines ground and a fair number of spectators turned out to witness the match. Play was of a very scrappy order throughout and uninteresting from a spectator's point of view. The teams were :—

14TH HUSSARS.—Goal—Trooper Isard ; Right Back—Corpl. Powell ; Left Back—Trooper Lewis ; Right Half-Back—Corpl. Smith ; Centre Half-Back—Trooper Rosall ; Left Half-Pack—Trooper Bartlett ; Outside Right—Corpl. Baker ; Inside Right—Corp. Terrill ; Centre Right—Trooper Edmonds ; Inside Left—Trooper Heatherall ; and Outside Left—Trooper Hollard.

PARSEE PIONEERS "A".—Goal—R. N. Pagdivala ; Right Back—M. C. Havildar; Left Back—P. C. Pochkhanawalla ; Right Half-Back—M. C. Chinar; Centre Half-Back—M. J. Patel; Left Half-Back—M. T. Sarti; Outside Right—B. F. Mehta ; Inside Right—R. D. Keravala ; Centre Right—P. D. Chothia; Inside Left—R. D. Kalapesi, and Outside Left—B. K. Punthaky.

REFEREES.—Messrs. Grayburn and Bean.

Play commenced at 5-50 instead of the advertised time 5-30 as the Military team was late in arriving. From the bully-off to the whistle for time the Hussars were continually pressing and except for one or two good attempts to score on the part of the Parsee Pioneers, the Military goal was never in danger.

The game which resulted in a win for the 14th Hussars by 5-0, as already mentioned was a very poor one and further description is unnecessary. Both the Parsee backs Havildar and Poehkhanawalla played a hard up-hill game and for the Hussars Corporal Baker, and Trooper Edmonds and Hollard put in some good work. Final :—

14th Hussars	5
Parsi Pioneers "A"	0

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. VS. MAHOMEDAN H. C.

On the Gymkhana ground the Y. M. C. A. playing their full team had a very easy win over the Mahomedan H. C. The Y. M. C. A. were attacking for practically the whole of the game, but in spite of its onesidedness the match provided many interesting incidents, for the winning team even when they had a big score in their favour did not appear to relax their efforts.

The Teams were :—

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, G. Flynn; Right back, N. Esai; Left back, A. Piris; Right half, V. Hildreth; Centre half, C. M. Ward; Left half, L. Dowling; Outside right, H. Templeton; Inside right, C. Kelly; Centre right, A. Spilling; Inside left, N. George; and Outside left, A. McMullen.

MAHOMEDANS.—Goal, S. Papa ; Right-back, Aziz N. Hussain; Left-back, Sheikh Ahmed; Right half, Sheikh Ahmed; Centre-half, Mahomed Hussain ; Left half, Sheikh Ahmed ; Outide right, S. Papa ; Inside right, S. Mahomed ; Centre right, S. Kader ; Inside left, Sheikh Ibrahim; and Outside left, Sheikh Guffar.

REFEREE—Mr. Powell.

The Y. M. C. A. at once commenced a hot attack and in the first three minutes the Mahomedan goal-keeper saved a number of stiff shots in rapid succession. However the defence was unable to withstand the pressure for long and the Y. M. C. A. soon had four goals to their credit. After this the native team took the ball to the circle, where Piris easily cleared. Ibrahim, however, cleverly brought it back but allowed it to get too far ahead of him and it ran behind. For some minutes the Mahomedans had all their share of the game and with "sticks" given twice against the opposing sides immediately before the circle, looked dangerous. Two good chances, however, were badly missed. After his the Y. M. C. A. practically monopolised the game. George got through again and Kelly taking a nice centre from Templeton added another goal. Half-time :—

Y. M. C. A.	6
Mahomedans	0

In the second half the Y. M. C. A. had things all their own way and were seldom far from their opponents' circle. Only once did the native team attack seriously and force a corner. Nearly all the forwards, particular

THE GREAT ICE BARRIER.

Professor David's Observations.

PROFESSOR DAVID, of the Sydney University, in a hurried conversation covering only a few moments, related a number of singularly interesting facts concerning his observations in the Antarctic as a member of the Shackleton Expedition.

Discussing the origin of the Great Ice barrier, Professor David said:—

"There can now be little doubt that the Barrier is formed partly of glacial ice and partly of snow. This view as to its origin is rendered highly probable through the discovery of Lieutenant Shackleton and his party of a vast glacier 50 miles wide and 120 miles, long descending from an elevated inland plateau over 10,000 feet above sea level. This glacier is probably one of many which go to feed the Great Barrier. The great glacier described by the southern party is fed from snows near the South Pole, and by its forward movement it presses up the surface of the barrier for 20 miles from the shore line of inland edge into a series of long pressure ridges like the continuation of large waves in the ocean. Important evidence was found by Mr. M'Intosh and the depot laying party as to the actual seaward movement of the barrier caused by pressure of the inland glacier further south. It was found that the 'Discovery's' depot 'A' near Minna Bluff had travelled two geographical miles to the east north-east in a period of six years and two months. It was also proved by the same party that 8 feet 2 inches of snow had fallen during the same interval of time at the present site of the depot 'A.' It is obvious, therefore, that as the head of the barrier is approximately 300 or 400 miles south of its seaward front, there is time for many hundreds of feet of thickness of snow to accumulate on the surface of slowly moving glacial ice before it traverses the above distance in order to reach the sea front, from which icebergs are from time to time broken off. Observations by expedition and soundings round typical icebergs by Captain Evans showed that the bergs are most typical. At our winter quarters a large tabular berg grounded in what subsequently proved to be 13 fathoms of water. This goes to show that probably most of the bergs launched from the Great Ice Barrier are, in their upper portions at all events, if not throughout, formed of snow rather than from glacier ice. The glacier ice on which snow was originally deposited probably has been dissolved away in sea water on which the barrier floats probably for many scores of miles before its northern limit is reached.

"One of the most important geological results of the expedition," continued Professor David, "is to prove that the Antarctic region from Ross Sea to the South Pole is a great continental area in the nature of a high plateau, its northern extremity near Cape North being from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level —over 7,000 feet near the magnetic pole; over 8,000 feet where it was traversed by Scott's expedition, and about 10,500 feet at the furthermost point reached by Lieutenant Shackleton and party, 88 deg. 23 min. south. This plateau continues across to the South Pole for some distance, and probably extends onwards in the direction of South America towards the coasts of the land discovered by Bruce. The discovery of coal measures and of thick measures of limestone as far as 80 deg. south," said Professor David, "is obviously of extreme interest, as showing the former mild climate close to the South Pole, for both limestone and coal occur only under such conditions. These coal measures and limestone formations extend in an almost uninterrupted sheet from 85 deg. south across to the magnetic pole a distance of 1,100 miles. Under the coal and sandstone formation is a widely spread foundation of very old rocky granites, niches, schists and coarse crystalline marble. The mineral monazite, from which thorium is commercially extracted for incandescent gas mantles, is so common in places that it is one of the local rock forming minerals. This mineral was discovered by Mr. Mawson at several spots along the coast on the west side of Ross Sea."

Professor David said he winged a penguin that he found at Cape Royds. It had probably come all the tremendous distance from Graham's Land, and was the only bird of the sort seen at this particular spot. He also stated that the meteorological observations were being worked up, and hoped they would prove eminently useful, both to New Zealand and Australia, as solving many important questions as to the bearing of Antarctic conditions upon weather in these latitudes. Observations would be worked up here by local expedition scientists and to ascertain the effect of the tremendous blizzards experienced in the south upon the weather conditions of Australasia.

"During our stay in winter quarters," he said, "our day in the hut would be begun about 8.30 a.m. when we got up. Breakfast was at 9 o clock, and after that we used to go out exercising the ponies on a little lake close to the hut. There was snow over the ice on it. There is a blizzard every week, and the wind sweeps the snow over everything. There was not enough snow to cover the hut, which was made of wood. Inside the hut we had a stove going the whole time. It was just a cooking range. We used coal. We had 18 tons, and burned 70 lb. in 24 hours. It lasted till the beginning of March. There was enough for the party left behind in the hut. We were very well fed, and there was never from first to last any trace of scurvy. We had no kind of illness, excepting colds, brought on sharply and of short duration. One or two bales of clothing packed in London were opened, and immediately we used it we all caught severe colds. There must have been germs in the bales. The atmosphere of the Antarctic is free from noxious germs. If you dress to suit the climate, and are careful to change your socks, you ought to be able to keep in perfect health.

"From 20th April to 20th August we saw no sun. We were in complete darkness day and night. We kept in perfect health, owing to Lieutenant Shackleton's wise provision for us to be kept doing some thing all the time. He kept us at work out of doors, among other things going down with hurricane lamps to the lake and to the sea ice, digging through it and dredging for marine life. During the winter months we also collected geological specimens. Mawson had a lot of work in the way of observations of the Aurora Australis development which was on a magnificent scale. In 1908 it was such as has not been witnessed before. It certainly eclipsed any description I had ever met. The whole of the heavens were lighted up from night to night with this gorgeous green curtain, changing every minute in shape, and luminescence travelling from one end of this almost luminous curtain to the other and back again. A brilliant light nearly at one end was like a very bright eletric light; this, too, kept changing its position, and all the while these curtains would be closing and diverging and fresh ones rising to take their place. It held us simply spellbound. It was continuous during certain hours—generally about 8 o'clock in the afternoon and from 2 to 8 o'clock and after midnight. We observed the hours of the true day and night, although it was always dark. About noon, it is true, one could see unmistakably a faint twilight in the sky, and as the winter solstice passed it was observable that this twilight grew stronger and stronger, until on 21st August we saw the edge of the sun's disc come up over the rim of the sky. Then there was a long period of twilight, when one could walk about without a hurricane lamp.

"We could not see the glow over Mount Erebus all the time. The molton lava was present in this crater only during June, July, August and September. On 14th June there was a big eruption, and a steam column shot up 30,000 feet above the sea level. It rushed up to at altitude in a few seconds. I not only saw this, but I had the luck to get some photographs. There was no lava flowing down the mountain side, but there must have been lava in the core, because there was a huge red glow on the steam cloud. It looked as if there were a large bonfire on the summit. We could not always see the top, because a blizzard would block everything out from view. You could lose yourself about 1,000 yards from the hut in a blizzard. The moon went round and round in the sky without setting like the sun. I took a photograph of the moon and the sun in the sky together. The photographs were chiefly taken by the moon. We had perpetual daylight from October to March during the summer. Near our winter quarters the snow thawed very extensively, because rocks were formed of black lava from Mount Erebus, which got quite warm to the touch. That accounts, I think, for the fact that we got some of the lower forms of plant life, such as lichens, etc. It was chiefly on dark volcanic rocks that we got that form of life.

"There was absolutely no animal life there except the seal. No large animal life has ever been found yet. Every bit of snow and ice is teeming with bacteria, but not of a harmful kind. We were constantly drinking water which was just alive with bacteria, and it never did us any harm, although we had an impression of a wriggling going on inside of us. There are seals right up to the Great Ice Barrier—as far south as there is any open sea. That is about 78 deg. south. They exist in great numbers.

"We travelled on our trip to the south magnetic pole altogether about 1,200 miles. We had to go over much of the ground twice, because we had two sledges, each weighing about a quarter of a ton, and we could pull only one at a time. The south magnetic pole was an immense high-level plateau of snow, like a great snow, prairie, at an altitude of between 7,000 feet and 8,000 feet from the sea level. Wave on wave of snow extended on every side. The wind was bitterly cold, there being 50 deg. of frost even in midsummer. Land really existed underneath, but there was no trace of it, and we could form no opinion as to the depth of the snow.

"The south magnetic pole is not an absolutely fixed spot, but it may be defined as a circular area, about 20 miles in diameter, within which the absolute magnetic pole is situated. From time to time during the different days, and at different hours of the day, the pole moves round with a sort of waltzing movement. We made our determinations with regard to the south magnetic pole by means of a Lloyd Creak dipsircle, a very fine instrument. It contains a number of magnetic needles, arranged so that they can be tilted in vertical position by a vertical force acting upon them. The nearer we got to the pole the more vertical the needles got. We made our determination partly by that and partly by the ordinary compass, the refusal of the needle of which to work indicated our proximity to the pole."

Questioned as to his own personal experiences on the journey, Professor David said that he was only once actually a long way down a crevasse but he, as well as the others, very frequently fell into them. Sometimes the chasms were quite open, but at other times they were covered with lids of snow, which concealed their existence. "We were out on the journey 122 days altogether," said the Professor, "and during that time we never washed and never took off our clothes. Yet, we perspired nearly every day, but notwithstanding that we did not 'change our skins,' We kept perfectly healthy. We were careful about changing our socks every evening, otherwise we would have been in danger of having our feet frostbitten. The socks would get damp, and in a minute or two after being removed would be frozen hard. Next day we would hang them on the sledges, and before evening they would be thawed out, and perfectly dry and sweet. There is considerable evaporation even in those regions."

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The following is the Annual Report for the year 1908:—

On the 31st December 1908 there were on the roll 47 Life Members; 51 First Class Members; 145 Second Class Members; and 1,314 Subscribers, making in all 1,557 which contrasted with the figures of the previous year show an increase of 10 First Class Members, and a decrease of 3 Life Members, 20 Second Class Members and 21 Subscribers. Of these 1,557 Members and Subscribers 774 were Parsis, 655 Hindus, 88 Christians, 34 Mahomedans and 6 Jews. The average daily attendance of Readers was 275.

13,325 works on different subjects were issued to members and subscribers during the year under Report. 5,784 Newspapers were issued during the year, and 8,840 Periodicals were circulated amongst the Life and First Class Members.

New books of the total value of Rs. 1,979-2-6 were purchased during the year. These books include many valuable works such as the Historians' History of the World 25 Vols., Moulton's Library of Literary Criticism 8 Vols., Cyclopædia of applied electricity 5 Vols., Rose's Biographical Dictionary 12 Vols., Encyclopædia Biblica 4 Vols., Catholic Encyclopædia four Vols. published upto date, Encyclopædia of Islam, all the published parts upto date, Gibb's Hist. of Ottoman Poetry 5 Vols., Letters of Queen Victoria 3 Vols., Paston's Letters 6 Vols., Chateaubriand's Memoirs 6 Vols., and a set of that rare and interesting old work, Bernard Picart's Ceremonies and Religious Customs of all the Nations of the World 6 Vols., big folio.

The Quarterly Journal of Medicine, T. P.'s Weekly; The Weekly Edition of the Times of India; Punjabi; and New India were subscribed during the year. Early in the year New India ceased publication.

The Committee offer their best thanks to donors for their gifts, and hope that the kind support hitherto extended to this useful Institution will kindly be continued by them in future.

The total receipts from all sources during the year under report were Rs. 10,241-13-3 and the total disbursements amounted to Rs. 9,537-9-9 leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 744-3-6. This surplus balance was partly due to the accumulated interest for the latter half of 1907, viz., Rs. 586-6-4 drawn in the first half of 1908. It was withheld by the Debt Office under the circumstances mentioned in the last year's report. In this connection, the Managing Committee have the pleasure to report that the difficulties in the way of transfer of some of the public securities to the names of the surviving and the newly appointed trustees were removed by both the trustees joining in an indemnity bond for double the amount of the securities possessed by the Library. The Library owes a debt of gratitude to the trustees Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Esqr., and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., for their generous action in the matter as also to Mr. Rustomji for having kindly defrayed all the legal charges in relation to the transfer and the indemnity bond out of his own pocket, without burdening the finances of the Library in the least.

On the 1st January 1908 there was an outstanding of Rs. 3,139 out of which Rs. 1,888-14-0 were recovered during 1908; and Rs. 252-10-0 were written off as bad debts, and Rs. 997-8-0 have been held over for recovery in 1909.

Every possible endeavour is being made to effect the recovery of the balance due.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

RABI CROPS IN BENGAL.

EXPLANATORY.—The present forecast deals with the estimates of the area and outturn of the different rabi crops excluding wheat, cotton, oilseeds and sugarcane for which separate forecasts are published. Of these the principal crops are summer rice, barely gram and other food-crops (including oats, rahar, kalai, mung, peas, lentils, khesari, kurthi, buckwheat, "cheena, potatoes, yams, melons and other vegetable crops). One-half of the rabi area of the Province is within the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions, and of the rest, three-fifths within the districts of the Bhagalpur and Presidency Divisions. In Burdwan, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions the rabi crops are of minor importance.

Character of the season.—Sowings commenced in some districts as early as the latter part of September, but progress was retarded for want of sufficient moisture in the soil. The crops suffered from the absence of rain, especially in the unirrigated tracts of North Bihar. The rainfall received in the latter part of the month of January and in the beginning of February did much good to the crops but it was ill-distributed in Bihar, where the crop is most important. On the whole the season was unfavourable for the growth of the rabi crops in the Province.

Area sown.—The normal area under the different rabi crops in the Province dealt with in the forecast is now estimated at 7,929,300 acres. The area actually sown this year was 5,866,200 acres, i. e., 123,900 acres less than last year.

Outturn.—The estimated percentage outturn in the 19 districts where the crop is most important is as follows:—

Burdwan, 78; Shahabad, 77; Saran, 73; Gaya and Singhbhum, 72; the Sonthal Parganas, 71; Khulna, 70; Champaran, 67; Monghyr, 66; Patna, 59; Bhagalpur and Palamau, 56; Muzaffarpur, Nadia and Midnapore, 55; Murshidabad, 51; Jessore, 46; Purnea, 36; and Darbhanga 25.

According to the District Officers' estimates the outturn of the various rabi crops of the Province amounts to 60 per cent. of a normal crop, against 70 per cent. estimated last year. I am inclined to think, however, that the estimates of the Bihar District Officers especially are pessimistic and I estimate the return for the whole Province at 70 per cent of a normal crop, the same as last year. The summer rice crop is estimated at 74 per cent. of the normal, and the gross outturn of the crop for the Province works out to 805,200 cwts., as compared with 814,100 cwts. of last year.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY ASSURANCE CO.

The following is the report of the directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st December 1908:—

As on previous occasions, the directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the business being that the Funds of the Company have increased by the sum of Rs. 21,71,472-15-0 of which Rs. 14,63,275-6-7 have been transferred to the Trust Fund. The total Funds now amount to Rs. 3,28,79,991-3-1 accumulated resources which afford to all Policyholders unquestionable security. The average rate of interest realized during the year was nearly 3·9 per cent. after deduction of Income Tax.

During the year 6,386 Life Proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,23,54,150. Of this number 4,495 have resulted in Policies, and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn, or are awaiting completion. The Total Assurance effected during the year amounted to Rs. 81,09,875 the Annual Premiums thereon being Rs. 4,38,419-7-0. Two Annuity Bonds were issued for Rs. 400-0-0, the Consideration being Rs. 3,867-12-0. The total number of Policies in force on the Books of the Company is 52,168 assuring, with Bonus Additions, in the aggregate Rs. 10,12,93,883 of which Rs. 11,66,500 is reassured.

In addition to the above business in force, there are 24 Pension Certificates for Monthly Pensions of Rs. 737-8-0, bringing an Annual Premium Income of Rs. 2,892-4-0. There are on the books 20 Annuity Bonds for Rs. 11,415, the price received thereunder being Rs. 1,31,999-9-0, four annuities amounting to Rs. 330-4-0 terminated by the deaths of the Annuitants. Claims for Rs. 22,79,410-4-6 were paid during the year:—(1) Under 208 Matured Endowment Policies on 186 lives, assuring with Bonus additions Rs. 5,42,239-4-10, (2) By death of 668 assured lives, under 826 Policies, assuring with Bonus Additions 17,37,170-15-8, Rs. 22,79,410-4-6. Deduct Re-assurances recovered Rs. 37,500. Rs. 22,41,910-4-8, Decrease in Outstanding Claims Rs. 27,716-1-0, Total Claims for year as per Revenue account Rs. 22,14,194-3-6, Total Claims outstanding on account of incompleted documents at 31st December 1908, amount to Rs. 4,12,024-6-8.

The Revenue for the year, less Re-assurance Premiums Rs. 55,599-6-3 amounted to Rs. 53,55,639-7-0 of which Rs. 42,00,694-11-6 were derived from Premiums, etc., and Rs. 11,54,944-11-6 from Interest on Investments. The total Outgo for the year was Rs. 31,84,166-8-0 which included Claims, Pensions, Surrenders, Annuities, Dividends, and Cash Bonuses to Policyholders, etc., leaving a balance of Receipts over Disbursements of Rs. 21,71,472-15-0. The Investments of the Company are:—3½ per cent. Government Securities Rs. 2,49,11,800; 3 per cent. Government Securities Rs. 22,21,700; 4 per cent. Bombay Municipal Debentures Rs. 3,98,500; 4 per sent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds Rs. 6,17,000; 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds Rs. 5,70,000; 4 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust Debentures Rs. 4,50,000; 4 per cent. Karachi Port Trust Bonds Rs. 5,29,900; 4 per cent. Karachi Municipal Debentures Rs. 2,61,500; 4 per cent. Madras Municipal Debentures Rs. 23,600; 4 per cent. Rangoon Municipal Debentures Rs. 50,000; Loans on the Company's Policies Rs. 15,06,540-4-9; House Property Rs. 5,76,560-8-10.

The net return from the Company's House Property, after deducting Ground Rent, Rates, Taxes, and other charges as also contributions to the Building Renewal and Repairs Funds, was Rs. 37,048-2-10 which gives the satisfactory return of nearly 6 1-2 per cent. on the capital invested. The directors recommend a Dividend of 18 1-2 per cent. per annum to Shareholders for the year 1908. The directors record with regret the death of their esteemed colleague Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, 4th Baronet, which sad event took place in June last. The late Sir Jamsetjee had been a director for about ten years and had ever taken a keen interest in the affairs of the Company. It is not intended at present to fill up the vacancy so created on the Board. Under the provisions of the Articles of Association, Mr. James Murdoch and the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E., retire from office as directors at the General Meeting, but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia, Policyholders' Auditor, and Mr. Shapurjee Bomanjee Billimoria, Shareholders' Auditor, also retire, but are eligible for re-election.

It is the directors' pleasant duty to congratulate the Shareholders and Policyholders upon the very satisfactory results of the year's working. The addition to the Funds is again the largest ever made by the Company in any one year. The new assurances put on the books were over 7 1-2 Lakhs of Rupees more than last year and the New Annual Premiums were the largest on record. That the great care which has always been exercised in the acceptance of lives continues to be given, is borne out by the number of proposals which failed to get on the Company's Books. The following round figures indicating the working of the Company during the last nine years should be a source of interest and satisfaction to our policyholders and Members. In that period the Funds have more than doubled in amount and at the close of the year had reached the sum of over Three Crores and Twenty-two Lacs of Rupees. The number of Policies on the Books has increased from 30,000 to 52,000. The Annual Premium Income has increased from Rs. 27,82,900 to Rs. 41,61,000. The Annual Interest has increased from Rs. 5,60,000 to Rs. 11,54,000. The Policy Loans have increased from Rs. 3,80,000 to Rs. 15,00,000 and at a rate of interest reduced to the advantage of borrowing Policy holders. The Claims to be settled each year have doubled in number, but are nevertheless well within the expectation. The rate of interest earned, with our very restricted powers of investment, has increased to almost 4 per cent; and that other most important factor in the prosperity of an insurance company. Expenses, shows a decrease notwithstanding the keener struggle for new business and the larger working organization required. For the Triennium ending 1899 the ratio of Expenses of Management, including Law Charges and Commission, to net assurance premium income was 17·1; in the succeeding two triennaiums 16·2; and in the triennium ending with the year under review, only 16·0.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman Hymayat Talim Angresi a meeting of Mahomedans was held on Sunday, at Undria Street, Bombay. In the absence of the president the chair was taken by Mr. S. M. Usuff, who, after explaining the object of the meeting, called upon Mr. S. Ismail, a Mechanical Engineer, and others to speak. Mr. Ismail and other Mahomedans said rich people paid high fees for their children's education in English schools where ladies were teachers; but poor people could not afford to pay. The education of poor Mahomedans was neglected only for want of good English schools. The Mahomedans who did not receive English education kept silence simply because they thought their voice in the matter of education would not be heard and they suffered the consequences. The Chairman in his concluding speech, said the authorities concerned were always prepared and ready to give attention to any practical suggestion that might be placed before them in the proper way by the thinking portion of the community.

At her birthplace, Lilydale, Victoria, other being Madame Melba gave a concert in March. At its conclusion the audience cheered heartily and waved their hands and programmes in one wild ecstasy of delight, which was only suppressed when Madame reappeared and sang "Home, Sweet Home," playing her own accompaniment. The pathos and sentiment of the simple song, however, proved too much for her, and when only half way through the second verse she suddenly rose from the piano and, with her handkerchief to her eyes, rushed from the platform. The incident deeply affected some of the elderly members of the audience, including Madame's aged father.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes:—"I find it pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BY THE WAY

Some interesting returns have lately been published which embody the fatalities in England from the ingestion of poisons during 1907. Accidental deaths from scheduled poisons (those which may be retailed only by qualified chemists), we learn from the "Hospital," numbered 142, and of these opium and its preparations caused as many as all other poisons put together. Among non-scheduled poisons ammonia and hydrochloric acid seem to do the most mischief. With suicides, however, carbolic and oxalic acids of the scheduled poisons, and hydrochloric acid of the unscheduled, deprive opium of the chief place. Hydrocyanic acid and potassium cyanide stand next to these in favour of self-poisoners, well ahead of all other agents.

TOBACCO AND THE CHILD.

Now that the ammunition of the juvenile smoker is cut off, one reads with wonder the words of a French visitor to the England of the seventeenth century. He visited Worcester, and there discovered that the English mother always sent her son to school with a pipe in his satchel to serve him instead of breakfast. He also declared that at an accustomed hour everyone "laid down his book to light his pipe, the master smoking with them, and teaching them how to hold their pipes and draw in the tobacco, thus accustoming them to it from their youth, believing it absolutely necessary for a man's health." To-day, of course, the difficulty is to teach them how not to "draw in the tobacco."

LOBENGULA'S TREASURE.

A story has been circulated in South Africa that immediately before the Matabele war Lobengula hid in some safe spot an enormous treasure of between two and three millions sterling in coins, thirty-six bars of gold, ten wagon loads of ivory, and a quantity of diamonds. Only the King himself and his indunas knew the hiding place, so the tale goes. One of his subjects, a Cape boy named Jacobs, recently guided an expedition which set out from Johnnesburg in search of the buried treasure. Jacobs declared that it was at the head of the Kori River, The party, however, did not find the treasure, but, according to the "Empire Review," are said to be quite convinced that the treasure does exist and quite resolved to make another expedition after it.

RULES FOR LONG LIFE.

The late Dr. Theodore Cuyler, America's best-known preacher, who died recently shortly after his eighty-seventh birthday, was once asked what his rules were for maintaining such good health, and his answer is quoted in the "Young Man": My only physician is Dr. Prevention. I avoid all indigestible food and all alcoholic stimulants. I have never smoked a cigar. I sleep soundly, after a bountiful bowl of bread and milk, before retiring; and I never drive either body or brain after I am weary. My amusements are reading walking, and lively chats with friends. Dr. Cuyler also boasted that he had never spent a Sunday in bed. He signed the pledge when he was ten years old and never broke it.

POISONING BY HONEYSUCKLE.

One of the most favourite and beautiful of our flowers is the common honeysuckle, but it would seem to have its dangers. The "Lancet" mentions a case occurring in the practice of Dr. Engh, of Volden, in which a little boy two years old was poisoned by its flowers. The child, after being in the garden playing with the flowers, became tired and drowsy and then complained of thirst. Our contemporary describes the symptoms that followed, and adds that the boy made a good recovery, but was peevish and inert for some days. Various kinds of honeysuckle have been used medicinally as diuretics and diaphoretics, and it is well that it should be known that some of the varieties at all events are far from harmless. The flowers appear to be specially dangerous when freshly picked.

THE OLDEST LIFEBOAT.

Some may be surprised to learn that the first lifeboat, especially of the style of those adopted at the present time, is still in existence at Redcar, in Yorkshire. This boat, according to a contributor to the "Windsor," was placed at Redcar in the year 1802, to be used as a boat "for saving life in storms or other dangers to ships" coming into or near the mouth of the Tees. It was built by a shipwright of the neighbouring port of Sunderland from plans of his own invention, and Parliament considered his work so meritorious and advantageous that it voted him a sum of £1,200 as a reward for his time, trouble, and ingenuity. This fine old boat did excellent service for over seventy years, and then, owing to the introduction of newer types and better boats, it was placed upon the "retired list" and transferred to the shed where it now is.

A NEW ROYAL AUTHOR.

Yet another Royal author has come to the front in the unexpected person of Mulai Hafid. The work with which the Moroccan potentate makes his debut is entitled "An Explanation of the Terms Employed by Khalil." Khalil being the compiler of a famous Musaluan treatise on jurisprudence. The thoroughness with which Mulai Hafid has discharged his task may be judged from the fact that he has devoted 118 pages of commentary and explanation to two pages of text, and his modesty may be inferred from his description of himself on the title-page as "the most learned in magnificent kings."

A DISHEARTENING START.

The King's double success at Newbury when his colours were carried to victory in two successive races, was singularly appropriate, for it was the anniversary of his first appearance on the Turf on March 31, 1871, when his horse, Champion, ridden by Captain Bulkeley, just failed to win the regimental trophy of the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, at a steeplechase meeting near Hayes, in the Windsor district. Six years elapsed before the Prince's colours were again seen, and his second attempt was no more successful than the first. It was not until 1880 that the Prince scored his first victory. His first victory on the flat followed six years later.

THE EARLY MORNING CUP.

The "Lancet" this week discusses the early morning cup of tea, which it admits is a source of comfort and refreshment to a good many persons. When tea, properly infused, is harmful at all it is, our contemporary asserts, when it is taken without food—that is to say when the stomach is empty—but milk neutralises the tannin substances, and thus precludes their acting as irritants. The most cogent argument against the early morning cup of tea (it is added) is that, as in so many cases, at all events, the tea is swallowed before the mouth and teeth are cleansed, the septic potentialities accumulated in the mouth overnight are washed into the stomach, and a poisoning process in the system might thus easily be begun. This is not improbably a source of gastric catarrh in some individuals who drink their early morning tea before they leave their bed. The mouth, of course, should be clean before food, and especially before warm drink is indulged

WOMEN VOTERS AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

It sometimes happens that a lady with an ambiguous name gets on to a register of Parliamentary electors, and then the question is gravely discussed whether the presiding officer ought to refuse to give her a voting-paper if she claims it at the polling-booth. The "Law Journal" has as strong opinion that it is his duty to refuse. The vote, it says, is certainly invalid, and the judgment of the House of Lords in the case of the Scottish lady graduates is a clear authority, if one be needed, that there is no cause of action for a refusal to issue a voting-paper to a woman, for the simple reason that she cannot be a voter.

THE STORY OF A WONDERFUL DOG.

Near the Hospice of St. Bernard is a monument to Barry, one of the dogs, which always interests tourists. This animal died some years ago, and a writer in the "Wide World Magazine" tells his story:—During the ten years he was at the Hospice, he saved the lives of forty persons who had lost their way in the snow. On one occasion he found a child ten years old lying in the snow under the influence of the fata' slumber which precedes death. The dog warmed the child with its breath, and then roused it from sleep by licking it. This much accomplished, Barry lay down on its side, gave the child an obvious invitation to get upon its back and ride. The child did se, and was thus carried to the monastery. Barry was killed by some unknown person, probably in mistake. The inscription on the monument is: "Barry the heroic. Saved the lives of forty persons, and was killed by the forty-first."

OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCHES.

GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL.

An Exceptionally Inexpensive Faithful Recorder of Time.

18CT. GOLD CASES.

Plain or Engine Turned.

Crystal face ... ... Rs. 200/-
½ Hunting ... ... „ 225/-
Hunting ... ... „ 235/-

ADJUSTED, TIMED and WARRANTED.

Crystal Face Case.

STERLING SILVER CASES.

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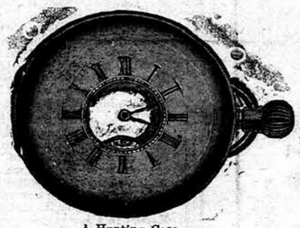
Hunting ... ... „ 45/-

A COMPACT GENTLEMANLY WATCH.



½ Hunting Case.

DESCRIPTION:—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance, all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facets; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.

OUR STRONG RECOMMENDATION

of the "Campaign" Lever Watches is based on 35 years' experience of their accuracy in timekeeping under all climatic conditions throughout the length and breadth of India.

Hunting Case.

SOLID NICKEL CASES.

White Wear Throughout.

Crystal face ... ... Rs. 25/-

You might pay a thousand Rupees for a watch and not excel the accuracy of timekeeping of our "Campaign" Watches.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HAIR-DRESSING OF THE MOMENT.

A good maid who can follow the vagaries of La Mode in the matter of hair-dressing deserves to be looked upon as the immediate jewel of her mistress's soul; in these days when we are hurled from one fashion to another without time to adjust our ideas to the new conditions. The daily ministrations before the glass of the woman who is without the services of a lady's maid have, besides, never been so strenuous as they are at present, and in spite of the fact that she can barter with her coiffeur for pin curls and chignons galore, and supplement her own scanty supply without incurring any of the odium which at one time attached itself to false hair, she is bound to dress her locks elaborately at least twice a day.

FASHION OF THE THICK PLAIT.

For evening were the long thick plait still holds its own in the face of all rivals, the head preserving a very flat appearance on the top, while it is parted in the centre and waved softly on each side of the forehead, with a good deal of fulness and an upward life over the ears. The plait has the effect of nestling among the waves very low down, so as almost to touch the forehead, instead of being reared in coronal fashion round the crown of the head, as was formerly the case, and a touch of brilliantine is added to give the necessary glossiness to the coiffure. In cases such as these the method of working in strings of pearls or mock gems is still employed, but for the purely Greek coiffeur, which is higher in repute than ever, the quaint barette shaped ornament consisting of a lattice work of pearls of jewels spreading out to greater width at the back and supported on one side with a cluster of waving feather fantasies is in request.

COIFFURE TO BALANCE THE WIDE SKIRTS.

On the other hand, the widening skirts with their full pleats and spreading hems, look more or less strange and bizarre without a corresponding fulness in the coiffure and consequently there is a noticeable return in the case of the afternoon gown of a voluminous description to hair-dressing of an immensely wide type, with some thirty or so of little rolls piled together at the top and sides. This balances the somewhat bulky appearance over the hips which the new dresses cannot fail to have, and which demands a very long and sharply pointed corsage to detract from it. With the return to these quasi pannier styles there is besides every likelihood that the long curl falling negligently over one shoulder will be adopted and there is a whisper abroad that the extremists of fashion will not be averse to a powdered coiffure and that bleached locks will be looked upon with much favour.

MATERIALS FOR SPRING WEAR.

The new ribbed materials are just now crying out for attention where the spring gowns are concerned, and remind one instinctively of the old-world reps which our grandmothers delighted in. As a matter of fact, the effect of a ploughed field seen in microscopical proportions is noticeable on eight out of every ten of the new fabrics, while next to these, or on an equal footing with them, are the beautiful new tussores, produced in every kind of make from the thickest fabrics, in metal shades as well as those in ecru and biscuit, to the very thinnest which is sometimes accordion pleated to accentuate its fineness. It is noticeable, too that it is by no means only the tailor-made costume which is fashioned of this material, the smartest of afternoon gowns being produced in tussores as well, with equally good effect.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 20th April.

29. ARMS.—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Headquarters at once.

30. Detail for the week ending 24th instant:—

Tuesday, 20th instant.—"L" Coy Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5 p. m.

If—"I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 23rd instant.—H Coy Parade on Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

31. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned N. C. Officer and Volunteer:—

No. 6380 Corpl. W. Darling, "G" Coy., from the 24th April 1909 to 23rd April 1910.

No. 6360 Vol. J. C. G. Bowen, "G" Coy., from the 24th April to 23rd July.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

This goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th March, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1908 of 27,694 maunds, and Rs. 55,280 in the earnings.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The homogeneity of the First Division of the Home Fleet will shortly be improved by the "Superb" and "Temeraire" replacing two of the four "Formidables" which are doing duty in the premier section of Admiral Sir William May's command. The First Lord of the Admiralty has stated that the "Superb" and "Temeraire" will be completed in May, but on the other hand it will be December before the "St. Vincent" is ready to be passed into this command, the "Collingwood" following in February, 1910 and the "Vanguard" in March 1910. It will therefore, be a year hence before we possess a double squadron of "Dreadnoughts" in commission, the long contemplated realisation of this standard of strength in battleships having been retarded owing to the dates stipulated for the completion of ships having been departed from in consequence of labour troubles. The spring of next year will, however, see at least twelve ships of the all big gun type flying the pennant, including the four cruiser-battleships, while the "Neptune" and "Indefatigable" should by the end of the financial year have been well advanced in the completing stage.

"DREADNOUGHT" BUILDING.

Remarkably good progress is being made with the construction of the battleship "Neptune," at Portsmouth, and the cruiser-battleship "Indefatigable," at Devonport, and subject to there being no delay in the delivery of material, the former vessel should be afloat by the end of July, and the "Indefatigable" early in October. In these circumstances there seems to be no reason why the ship to be built at Portsmouth should not be laid down before November, as arranged for in the year's programme. It is merely a question of accelerating the orders for material, or in the alternative, allowing a building slip to remain idle longer than is absolutely necessary. At Devonport they will apparently be only a slight interval between the launch of the "Indefatigable" and the laying down of the keel plates for the next ship. In this case there is no cause of complaint, but the situation is not such that a "Dreadnought" building-slip at a Government dockyard should be unoccupied for the space of about two months, as seems probable at Portsmouth.

DOCKYARD DISCHARGES.

At the very moment when efforts are being made to induce the naval authorities to accelerate shipbuilding, the personnel of the dockyards has been reduced. This week fully two thousand men, who were entered last October out of the grant made for the relief of distress, have been discharged. These men were engaged on the distinct understanding that employment would not be found for them beyond the end of the financial year, so that they have no cause of complaint. In addition, however, to those temporary hands, a considerable number of old employes—some with upwards of fifteen and twenty years' service—have been discharged, those with seven years' service and above being awarded gratuities according to the length of time they have been employed. Some of these old hands are either "lost timers" or otherwise unsatisfactory, but many are sound and efficient workmen, and the fact that their services are being dispensed with is a practical reminder that there is no such thing in the Government establishments as continuous employment except in the case of established hands. Of the old hands who are leaving Devonport Dockyard, about 120 are boilermakers whose occupation, like Othello's, has gone with the installing of turbines on warships.

A GRAVE QUESTION.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild is now making a well-timed effort to bring before the country the surprising state of things which exists in the forecastles of our merchant vessels. The figures given are very alarming when their real significance is revealed by a moment's quiet reflection. There are at present nearly 300 aliens commanding and officering British vessels, and well over 3,000 serving in them as petty officers; there are, moreover, 37,694 aliens serving under the Red Ensign. This state of things is really bad from the point of view of possible means of employment for many who are now without place or use in the scheme of things. If there were some efficient machinery extant which would bring the merchant service more within the reach of the average youth who is debating as to a trade, we should find more British sailors under the British flag and fewer hopeless unemployeds and unemployables in the ranks of the hunger marchers. But we must also remember the fact that in time of war we should be as equally dependent upon these alien sailors for supplies as we are now; while the alien, on the other hand, would have many temptations to withstand if he was to continue his duties, and necessarily many opportunities to betray his master or ser

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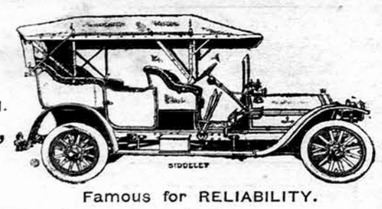

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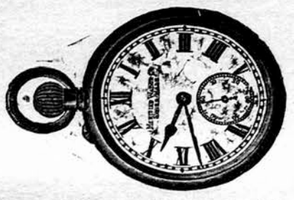

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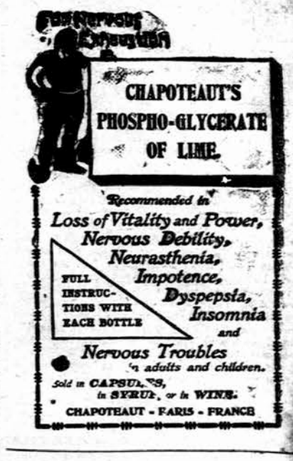
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